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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                 FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA
United States of America,
             plaintiff.
                            ) APPEAL
                             ) CR15-00707-PHX-SRB
                             ) Phoenix, Arizona
        vs.
                               February 17, 2016
Abdul Malik Abdul Kareem,
                            ) 9:40 a.m.
             Defendant.
        BEFORE: THE HONORABLE SUSAN R. BOLTON, JUDGE
            REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
                     JURY TRIAL - DAY #2
             (Pages 152 through 318, Inclusive.)
APPEARANCES:
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Proceedings Reported by Stenographic Court Reporter
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Transcript Prepared by Computer-Aided Transcription

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1
                          PROCEEDINGS
 2
          (Called to the order of court at 9:40 a.m.)
 3
          (Open court, jury present.)
 4
      JURY SELECTION CONTINUED
 5
               THE COURT: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.
 6
      Welcome back. Please sit down. The record will show the
 7
      presence of the prospective jurors, counsel, and the
      defendant.
 8
 9
               Ladies and gentlemen, I want to pick up where we left
10
      off yesterday, which is completing the side of the courtroom
      to my right, the information that you have that I have asked
11
12
      that you provide to me and to counsel.
13
               And we will start with Juror No. 34. And then I will
14
      remind you of our two additional questions if you don't
15
      remember them from yesterday.
16
               PANELIST NO. 34: Hi. I'm juror No. 34. My marital
17
      status is divorced. I have one grown son. I'm a Senior
     Database Administrator. Occasionally, I teach introduction to
18
      JAVA programming for a university. Do you care about the
19
20
      volunteer work we do?
21
               THE COURT: I'm sorry?
22
               PANELIST NO. 34: Are you interested in the volunteer
      employment that we would be doing or does that not matter?
23
24
               THE COURT: Is it computer-related?
25
               PANELIST NO. 34:
                                 N_{\odot}
```

```
1
               THE COURT: Then we don't need to know that
 2
      information.
 3
               PANELIST NO. 34: Okay. Military service, I have a
 4
      son who was in the Army but he got hurt early in the basic
 5
      training in the states so he got an honorable discharge so
 6
     never really served. And I have never been on a jury before.
 7
               THE COURT: And what is your highest level of formal
      education?
 8
 9
               PANELIST NO. 34: I have a master's degree in
10
      computer information systems.
11
               THE COURT: Thank you very much. And No. 36.
12
               PANELIST NO. 36: I'm No. 36. I have been married
13
      for 55 years almost. Two adult children.
14
     great-grandchildren. Keeps me busy. Employment, my husband
15
     and I both retired. My husband is working part-time keeping
     busy. He had ten years of the National Guard in Washington
16
17
     State. And I was on a jury one time in traffic court and
     dismissed.
18
               THE COURT: And before you retired, what did you do?
19
               PANELIST NO. 36: Oh, many things.
                                                   Daycare, raising
20
     a lot of children, and I had my own cleaning business.
21
22
               THE COURT: And what about military service for you,
23
     your spouse, any of your children, or grandchildren?
24
               PANELIST NO. 36: Just my spouse. Ten years with the
25
     National Guard.
```

```
1
               THE COURT: And your highest -- I'm sorry to
 2
      interrupt. Your highest level of formal education?
 3
               PANELIST NO. 36: I had one year of business school.
               THE COURT:
                          Thank you very much. No. 37.
 5
               PANELIST NO. 37:
                                Juror No. 37. I'm married. I have
 6
     two children under the age of 18. I have a son that's in the
 7
     Air Force stationed in Japan. I work in retail sales. My
 8
     husband is a stay-at-home dad and is a student in information
     technology, mobile development. Neither of us have any
 9
10
     military service. I did serve on a jury for Burglary. We
11
      found the defendant guilty. And my highest level of education
12
      is bachelor of science in sports medicine.
13
               THE COURT: Thank you very much. No. 38.
14
               PANELIST NO. 38: No. 38. I'm single. No kids.
15
     do sales and tech support at a major Internet company. I have
16
     never served in the military and no prior jury experience.
17
     And my highest level of education is technical college, no
     degree.
18
19
               THE COURT: Thank you very much.
               PANELIST NO. 39: Juror 39. I'm married with no
20
     children. I'm a special ed teacher. My husband is a BMW
21
22
     technician. Neither of us served in the military. I have
23
     never been on a jury. And I have completed by first year of
24
     my doctorate.
25
              THE COURT: In what field?
```

157

CR15-00707-PHX-SRB JURY TRIAL-DAY #2 2-17-16

1 PANELIST NO. 39: Education. 2 THE COURT: Thank you so much. 3 PANELIST NO. 40: No. 40. Married with two adult 4 children. Both my wife and I are retired. I spent my career 5 in the computer industry. My wife is an artist. Both of us 6 have had no military service other than my serving two years 7 in Air Force ROTC. I have been a prospective juror but never 8 hit the -- never been a juror. And I have a bachelor of science in business administration. And none of my kids or 9 10 grandkids are in the service as well. 11 THE COURT: And I wanted to ask you in particular, 12 No. 40. You indicated that you're still convalescing from 13 some surgery last year. Are you concerned at all that that --14 that your jury service would be a problem with the continued 15 convalescing? 16 PANELIST NO. 40: Not at this time. 17 THE COURT: Thank you very much. And if you could pass the microphone to the 18 individual behind you. And you are No. 58. 19 PANELIST NO. 58: Juror 58. I am divorced. 20 I have three grown children. I have recently retired from teaching 21 2.2 art for 30 years and now it's my turn. So I -- let's see. I 23 have not been in the military. My ex-husband was in the 24 reserves. And I have been on two trials previously; one was 25 for counterfeit checks and one was a DUI. And the verdict in

```
1
     both was guilty. My highest degree is a bachelor of fine
 2
     arts.
 3
               THE COURT: Thank you very much.
               PANELIST NO. 57: I'm juror 57 and I am married.
 4
 5
     have one adult son. I worked for a printing trade association
 6
     for over 20 years in admin and HR. My husband was in the
 7
     military for 31 years. He served in Iraq and he is now a
 8
     firearms salesperson. And my -- I have an associate's degree
      in admin.
 9
10
               THE COURT:
                           Thank you very much.
11
               PANELIST NO. 56: No. 56.
                                         I am single. Widowed.
12
     have four adult children. I am a substitute teacher, ages K
13
     through 12th grade. I have an early childhood bachelor's
14
     degree in teaching. And I have not been in the military and
15
     no jury duty.
16
               THE COURT: Thank you very much.
                                           I'm single. Never
17
              PANELIST NO. 55: Juror 55.
     married. My employment was unskilled labor. No military
18
      service. No jury service. And I completed the tenth grade of
19
20
     high school.
21
               THE COURT: Thank you very much.
22
               PANELIST NO. 54: No. 54. I'm married with three
23
     grown children. I'm a financial executive and my wife is a
24
     registered nurse. Nobody in my family has military service.
25
     And I have not had prior jury experience. And my highest
```

1 formal education is MBA. 2 THE COURT: In your questionnaire you mentioned that you knew someone named Amy Vaughan and we have a witness named 3 4 Amy Vaughan and let's try to find out if they're the same 5 person. 6 Does the Amy Vaughan you know work for the FBI? 7 PANELIST NO. 54: No, ma'am. THE COURT: Okay. It's a different Amy Vaughan. 8 Thank you very much. 9 10 PANELIST NO. 53: I'm Juror 53. I'm divorced. 11 have two grown children. I have been in healthcare for over 12 20 years. I'm a referral coordinator. I have no -- there is 13 no military service with me, my ex-husband, or my children. 14 No jury service. And my highest degree is bachelor's degree in healthcare administration. 15 16 THE COURT: Thank you very much. 17 PANELIST NO. 52: I'm No. 52. I'm single. Have no children. And I work in customer service for an airline. 18 military service. I have been called for jury duty but never 19 been on a jury. And my highest level of education is a 20 bachelor's degree in American History. 21 2.2 THE COURT: Thank you very much. 23 PANELIST NO. 51: I'm juror 51. I'm married. I have 24 two adult children. I'm retired. My wife is retired.

spent 30 years in the Navy. Highest rank was W-4. My duties

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included advanced electronics information and personal
security on submarines. Traveled around the world many times.
Prior jury service was federal grand jury. I have an
associate's degree in electrical engineering and over four
years of schools in the military.
         THE COURT: Did you have a career between -- between
retirement from the Navy and retirement from work?
         PANELIST NO. 51: Not that I paid taxes on.
         THE COURT: Okay. Say no more please.
         PANELIST NO. 50: That's a hard act to follow.
         I'm No. 50. I am married. I have two adult
children. I'm currently in retail sales. Spouse is a
dentist. No military service in any family member. No prior
jury service. And I have a master's in counseling education.
         THE COURT:
                    Thank you very much.
         PANELIST NO. 73: I'm juror No. 73. I'm married.
have three adult children. I'm a homemaker and self-employed.
My husband is a foreman on a high voltage line crew for one of
the utility companies. And no military service for myself.
My husband was in the Marine Corps. Our oldest son is
currently stateside active service in the Army. And I have no
prior jury service. My highest level of education is my high
school diploma.
         THE COURT: Thank you very much.
         PANELIST NO. 74: Juror 74. I have been married for
```

2.2

17 years. We have a 10-year-old daughter. I currently am the senior information services manager for a semiconductor company where I have been for 12 years. My wife is a stay-at-home mom for the last six years. Previously, she was a clinical social worker for the VA hospitals. Neither of us have any military service. I don't have any previous jury service. And my highest education is a master's degree in engineering management.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

PANELIST NO. 76: Juror 76. I'm divorced. No

PANELIST NO. 76: Juror 76. I'm divorced. No children. I work as a medical clerk for a health insurance company that works on behalf of the VA. Neither my ex-husband or myself have served in the military. No jury service. But I have been called a few times. And I have a bachelor of arts and I majored in history.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

PANELIST NO. 78: Juror No. 78. I'm divorced. I have three adult children. I'm retired. Before that I was a manager for a night club and a bar. No military service other than my father. No prior jury service. And my highest education is high school with some college but no degree.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

PANELIST NO. 79: Juror No. 79. Married with two adult children. I retired after 35 years of utility service administrator for a natural gas company. My wife retired

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1
      after 30 years as a manager in special investigation for an
 2
      insurance company. I spent four years in the Navy. I was an
      electronics mechanic and did a six-month tour in the Middle
 3
      East. I have not sat on a jury and my wife and children did
 5
      not serve in the military and I have a master's in
 6
      organizational management.
 7
               THE COURT: Thank you very much.
               PANELIST NO. 80: I'm No. 80. Single. No children.
 8
      I'm a quality analyst at a hospital. No military service and
 9
10
      no prior jury service. My highest education level is some
11
      college, no degree.
12
               THE COURT: Now, in your questionnaire you also
13
      identified knowing a person by the name of Mustafa Hussan who
14
      is a former co-worker of yours. And let's see if we can find
15
      out if it's the same person or a different person.
               Did this person work for you at the healthcare
16
17
      location where you currently work?
               PANELIST NO. 80: Yes.
18
19
               THE COURT: Do you know what he did for a living
      there?
20
               PANELIST NO. 80: I think he was some type of nurse.
21
22
               THE COURT: Some type of nurse.
23
               Do we know if this individual is in some type of a
24
      healthcare occupation, Ms. Brook?
25
               MS. BROOK: No. Not in the healthcare profession.
```

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1
               THE COURT: And how old -- just estimate. How old
 2
     would you say the Mustafa Hussan --
 3
               PANELIST NO. 80: Maybe like in his 40s.
               MS. BROOK:
                          Not the same one.
 5
               THE COURT: Not the same one. Okay.
                                                     Thank you very
 6
     much.
 7
               PANELIST NO. 82: Hello. I'm 82. I'm not married.
 8
      I have one child. I currently work for a company that does
 9
     pumps and distribution with oils and gas and I do the accounts
10
     receivables collections. I have not served in the military.
     I don't have anybody in my family that served in the military.
11
12
      I have no prior jury service. And my highest education is
13
     high school.
14
                           Thank you very much.
               THE COURT:
15
               PANELIST NO. 83: Juror No. 83. I'm single.
16
     children. I work in retail as a guest experience manager.
17
     have no military service, although both my grandfathers served
     in the military and my brother is currently an officer in the
18
19
     Air Force. I have never been on a jury. And I have a
20
     bachelor of science in business marketing and a bachelor of
21
     arts in business communication.
2.2
               THE COURT:
                           Thank you.
23
               PANELIST NO. 85: No. 85. I'm married. No children.
24
     My husband and I are both retired. We have no military
25
      service.
               In addition to the grand jury I mentioned yesterday,
```

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1
      I did serve on a trial, a DUI trial, in which case we did find
 2
     the -- we found guilty. My highest level of education is an
 3
     MBA.
               THE COURT: Thank you very much.
 5
               PANELIST NO. 102: Juror 102. I'm single.
 6
     children. I'm a chef. My father was in the Navy in World War
 7
      II. Never been on a jury. And I have an associate's in
     culinary arts and three years towards a bachelor with a
 8
     ministry emphasis.
 9
10
               THE COURT:
                          Thank you very much.
               PANELIST NO. 101: Juror 101. I'm divorced with two
11
12
     adult children now married with children. I have 50 percent
13
     ownership in a construction company we started 30 years ago.
14
      I have no military service. I have zero education. I have no
15
      formal education. I didn't finish seventh grade. I have been
16
     called for juror duty several times and never been selected.
      I assume because I have no education.
17
               THE COURT: Thank you very much.
18
               PANELIST NO. 101: And is that all?
19
               THE COURT: Did you mention military?
20
               PANELIST NO. 101: My eldest daughter and her husband
21
22
     are both Captains in the U.S. Army now.
23
               THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much.
24
               PANELIST NO. 100: Juror 100. I'm in a 15-year
25
     partnership, domestic partner. I have no children unless I
```

165

1 can count my furs. I'm a retired RN. And I have military 2 service. Former Vietnam vet. Captain was my rank in the 3 United States Air Force. I was in the medical corps during 4 that period of time as a nurse. I have never served on a jury 5 before. My highest education is a bachelor's in business 6 administration. 7 THE COURT: Thank you very much. 8 PANELIST NO. 99: No. 99. I am married with two adult children. I have a master's degree in counseling 9 10 psychology. And I work as a therapist with the Department of 11 Corrections. My husband as a Ph.D. in psychology and religion 12 and is a prison chaplain. No military background with my 13 family. No previous jury service. 14 THE COURT: Thank you. 15 PANELIST NO. 98: Juror No. 98. I'm married. 16 three kids, ages 12, just turned 15 yesterday, and 16. 17 employed in IT at a large financial institution. My wife is a 18 homemaker and home schools our kids. I have no prior military experience, no prior jury service, and my highest education is 19 20 a bachelor of science in business administration. 21 THE COURT: Thank you. 22 PANELIST NO. 97: I'm juror No. 97. I am divorced. 23 I have four adult children. I have retired from a career in

have no military experience. I have one child who served in

information technology and business information systems.

24

25

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1
      the Air Force for four years with an honorable discharge.
 2
      currently have a grandchild who is serving in the Air Force
 3
      right now, his third year, doing aircraft maintenance. I have
 4
      had prior jury service. I have been on two criminal cases.
 5
      The first case was a fraud case where we returned a quilty
 6
      verdict. The second case was a murder case where the trial
 7
      ended in a mistrial. The jury never received the case to
      deliberate. And my highest education is some college with no
 8
      degree.
 9
10
               THE COURT:
                           Thank you very much.
11
               PANELIST NO. 96: Hi. I'm No. 96. I'm divorced.
                                                                  Ι
12
      have two adult children. I am a certified pharmacy
13
      technician. My highest education was two years of college,
14
      associate degree in nursing.
15
               I have no military experience. My ex-husband was
16
      drafted for Vietnam before we met. He served in Vietnam.
17
      have two prior juries; one was a DUI and the other one was an
      assault and stabbing. And I just found out this morning that
18
      my work will only pay for ten days of jury duty a year.
19
20
               THE COURT: Ten days a year?
               PANELIST NO. 96: Yes.
21
22
               THE COURT: And are you scheduled to work more or
23
      less during the same times that we're scheduled to be here in
24
      court?
25
               PANELIST NO. 96:
                                 Yes.
```

```
1
               THE COURT: And would the loss of that additional pay
 2
      for the days beyond ten that we will be here create a
 3
      financial hardship?
 4
               PANELIST NO. 96: Yes. I was just in a car accident
 5
      three weeks ago and I had to use my sick time and part of my
 6
     vacation, unfortunately, for that. So I don't have much left.
 7
               THE COURT: I will excuse you from serving as a trial
      juror in this case. You may be excused at this time.
 8
 9
               PANELIST NO. 96: Thank you very much.
10
               THE COURT: And your juror number is?
11
               PANELIST NO. 96: No. 96.
12
               THE COURT:
                          96. No. 96. Thank you very much.
13
               PANELIST NO. 113: Juror 113. Single. No children.
14
      I work in the production department of a company that does
15
     business phone systems. I served in the Navy. I got out as
16
     an E-5. My father and my three brothers were all Air Force
17
     and my youngest brother is still serving. I've never served
     on a jury. And I have a bachelor's in political science.
18
19
               THE COURT: Thank you.
               PANELIST NO. 115: I'm No. 115. I'm single. I have
20
     no children. I'm an attorney right now. I have no military
21
22
     service. No prior jury service. And my highest degree is a
23
      juris doctor.
24
               THE COURT: Thank you.
25
               PANELIST NO. 118: I'm juror 118. I'm married 25
```

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1
     years.
             I have four children. Two are under 18.
                                                        One is 17.
 2
     And one is 15. I'm an accountant. My husband is a nuclear
 3
     engineer. Neither my husband nor myself have military service
 4
     but on both sides we have several brothers that are in all the
     branches; Air Force, Marines, and Army. I have been on two
 5
 6
      juries. They're both criminal here in Maricopa County. One
 7
     was a kidnapping. We found the defendant quilty. The other
 8
     was an aggravated robbery. We found him not quilty.
 9
               THE COURT: Thank you very much.
10
               PANELIST NO. 118: And education, he has an
11
     accountancy.
12
               THE COURT: Thank you very much.
13
               PANELIST NO. 122: I'm juror No. 122. I'm married.
14
     Five children; three adult children, twins that are 17. I
15
     work in aerospace fiberoptic work. My husband works for a
16
     helicopter company, manufacturing work there, engineering.
17
      service in the military for my children, myself or my husband,
     and never served on a jury.
18
               THE COURT: And your highest level of education?
19
               PANELIST NO. 122: Some college, no degree.
20
               THE COURT: Thank you very much.
21
22
               PANELIST NO. 125: Juror 125. I'm married for almost
23
     42 years. My husband and I have one son and I have two
24
      stepchildren. I have a bachelor's of arts in geography,
25
     master's of science in library science, and additional
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post-graduate work but not completed towards elementary education certification. I have spent most of my working career working as a librarian. My husband and I also at one point owned for a number of years a video store. And I have also worked for a company that did document analyzation for the documents for litigation. My husband for many years was involved in the service station business, including being a service station dealer. My husband was in the Air Force prior to the Vietnam War. My son is currently a Lieutenant in the Navy serving as a liaison officer in the British Navy. My prior jury service, I have been three juries; one involved road rage that turned into an assault with a knife and that jury was a hung jury. The next jury that I was on involved --I'm not sure I can remember all the details, but it started, I think, as perhaps gang-related on the south side of Tucson. And by the time people got into cars and on the north side there was an assault involved and that person was found guilty. The last case I was on was a spousal rape case. There were three charges. The jury found quilty on two of the charges and innocent on one. THE COURT: And your highest level of education? PANELIST NO. 125: The highest degree would be the master's of science and library science. THE COURT: Thank you very much. Ladies and gentlemen, do any of you know any of the

```
1
      other prospective jurors?
 2
               You have had a chance to look around the courtroom,
      look around the jury room, hear everybody talk.
 3
               I see one hand. I actually -- oh, there's two.
 4
 5
      was going to say I should see two. You are juror number?
               PANELIST NO. 45: Juror No. 45. I know juror No.
 6
 7
      140.
               THE COURT: Okay. Good. It's always good when the
 8
      hands match. Sometimes we get one and they say I know
 9
10
      somebody and the other one says, "I don't think I know you."
11
               But No. 140, you also know juror No. 45; is that
12
      correct?
               PANELIST NO. 140: Yes.
13
               THE COURT: The question I have for each of you.
14
15
     both of you end up on the jury -- and -- is it 45? Will you
     be able to exercise your own independent judgment about the
16
17
      facts and not be overly influenced by 140's determination of
      the facts?
18
               PANELIST NO. 45: Yes, Your Honor.
19
               THE COURT: And same question for you, juror No. 140.
20
               PANELIST NO. 140: Yes, Your Honor.
21
22
               THE COURT: Thank you very much.
23
               Anybody else think they know any of the other
24
      prospective jurors?
25
               Ladies and gentlemen, I will be instructing you both
```

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1
      preliminarily and in your final instructions that the
 2
      responsibility of the jury is to find the facts and then apply
 3
      the law to the facts as you find them and reach a verdict.
 4
      And that you are to reach a verdict without consideration of
 5
      sympathy or prejudice.
 6
               Would any of you find it difficult to render a
 7
      verdict of quilty if the evidence supported such a verdict
 8
      because of your own religious, moral, philosophical, or
      personal beliefs, or because of sympathy for a defendant's
 9
10
      personal circumstances or conditions, or merely because
11
      rendering a guilty verdict might be an unpleasant task?
12
               I see no hands. Thank you.
               Do any of the prospective jurors believe that as a
13
14
      result of filling out the questionnaire, hearing the statement
15
      of the case, and listening to the questions asked by the Court
16
      and the answers given by various prospective jurors, that you
17
      have formed an opinion about this case?
               I see one hand. We'll pass the microphone to juror
18
     No. 41.
19
20
               PANELIST NO. 41: Yes. May I approach, Your Honor?
               THE COURT: Yes, you may.
21
2.2
          (At sidebar on the record.)
23
               THE COURT: Good morning. Could you speak into this
24
      small microphone please?
25
                                              As I stated previously
               PANELIST NO. 41:
                                 Sure.
                                        Yes.
```

```
1
      yesterday, I swore an oath to tell the truth and not hold
 2
      anything back. So, therefore, from my views for being an
 3
      anti-religious extremist, I feel I would be biased, you know,
 4
      because the case is related to religious extremism. I believe
 5
      it would be very hard to not have a biased opinion because of
 6
      the things I believe are happening with ISIS and ISIL.
 7
               THE COURT: I really appreciate your being so honest
 8
      with us.
 9
               PANELIST NO. 41: I don't want to have a false
10
      verdict because of my personal opinions possibly affecting
11
      someone's life.
12
               THE COURT: Is there any objection to excusing this
13
      juror?
14
               MS. BROOK: No objection.
15
               MR. MAYNARD: No objection.
               THE COURT: Thank you so much, juror 41.
16
17
          (End of discussion at sidebar.)
               THE COURT: Juror 41 is excused.
18
               Were there any other hands raised?
19
               Ladies and gentlemen, I have asked all the questions
20
      I plan to ask, but the lawyers get a chance to ask some
21
22
      followup questions at this time.
23
               And so we will first -- Ms. Brook, are you going to
24
     be the one for the government?
25
               MS. BROOK: Yes, Your Honor.
```

```
1
               THE COURT: We'll have Ms. Brook address the
 2
      prospective jurors.
 3
               And, again, when you answer the question, let's wait
 4
      until we get one of our microphones to you.
 5
               MS. BROOK: Good morning again, everyone.
 6
               I have two quick questions for you. So yesterday the
 7
      Judge inquired into everybody's background as it relates to
 8
      IT, computers, computer science, and their experience.
 9
               Are there any here amongst us who feel that they are
10
      experts in the field of computers or computer science? And if
11
      you do, if you could just raise your hand.
12
               So I'm seeing juror 34. Is there anyone else?
13
               Your number, sir?
14
               PANELIST NO. 98:
                                 98.
15
               MS. BROOK: Juror 98. And anyone else?
               So specifically then to 34 and 98, if in this case
16
17
      you heard testimony from somebody who was deemed to be a
      computer expert, would you have a hard time setting aside your
18
      own experiences or your opinions and listening fairly to the
19
20
      testimony of that individual?
21
               PANELIST NO. 34: Probably I need clarification on
22
      what you consider "expert" and what I consider "expert."
23
               MS. BROOK: And that's a good question and it's kind
24
      of a tangible thing in this sort of a setting to be able to
25
      articulate.
```

```
1
               I guess the question is simply this. Do you feel so
 2
      strongly in your experience, your training as an expert in
 3
      computers, that it would be hard to listen to somebody else if
 4
     maybe they said something you disagreed with?
 5
               PANELIST NO. 34: No.
                                      I can listen to someone with
 6
     an open mind about what they're saying. But "expert," I think
 7
      I'm really, really good at what I do. I think I'm good as a
 8
     database administrator. And I think, you know, I'm pretty
     good with programming but I don't think I'm the best. I think
 9
10
     there's always someone better, so I can keep an open mind.
11
              MS. BROOK: Okay. Thank you. And was it 96 in the
12
     back.
13
               THE COURT: No. 98.
14
               PANELIST NO. 98: Juror 98. I think I would probably
15
     would be okay with that. I can't say for sure because my
16
     expertise area I know extremely well. And if it's my
17
      expertise area, I might have an issue with it, but if it's
18
     not, I'm okay.
               MS. BROOK: So let me follow up on that a little bit.
19
20
     What exactly is your expertise area specifically?
21
               PANELIST NO. 98: I make sure hackers don't get into
22
     our computer systems.
23
               MS. BROOK: Okay. And let me also follow up briefly
24
     with 34, if we can come back.
25
               What's your expertise, specifically?
```

1

2

3

4

5

6

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25

PANELIST NO. 34: I'm a programmer, so I know programming very well. I don't know -- I'm not an expertise in networking or certain aspects of it. I know database administration very well, so maybe I'm not considered an expert when you are talking about the overall. MS. BROOK: Okay. PANELIST NO. 34: IT. MS. BROOK: And I apologize. To go back to 98 briefly to ask the same followup question, do you feel that you would be able to listen to the evidence fairly and make a judgment based upon the evidence or do you feel that your own opinions and background may come into play? PANELIST NO. 98: Well, like I said, if it's my area of expertise, that small little piece, then I might have an issue if they say something wrong. MS. BROOK: Okay. Great. I have one other question unrelated to IT. And yesterday the Court asked everybody here if they have strong opinions about the right to bear arms. So a number of people, obviously, raised their hand and said that they did. Are any of you here that have those strong opinions, do any of you feel that there should be no restrictions on the right to possess weapons? So what I mean by that, specifically, is does anybody feel that the law should not prohibit certain people like

```
1
      felons to possess weapons?
               Does anybody disagree with that law? And I'm not --
 2
               THE COURT: I see no hands, Ms. Brook.
 3
               MS. BROOK: With that I thank you all.
 5
               That's all I have.
               THE COURT: Thank you very much. Mr. Maynard.
 6
 7
               MR. MAYNARD: I have a few questions. I probably
      won't be as short as the government was.
 8
 9
               My client owned a couple of businesses and one of
10
      them was a moving business and it also cleaned carpets. So
11
      what I want to know is if anybody ever had interactions with
12
      those businesses. It was called Git-r Done Moving and Git-r
13
      Done Cleaning.
14
               Anybody ever get moved by Git-r Done.
15
               Never had your carpets cleaned by Git-r Done
      Cleaning? Okay.
16
17
               There were people here that indicated that they had a
      relationship with a financial institution. Does anybody here
18
      have a relationship other than a checking account or something
19
      but they're actually employed by Alliance Bank?
20
                      There were also a number of people in their
21
               Okay.
22
      jury questionnaire who indicated having problems with
23
      drinking. Not that they had problems with drinking, they had
24
      problems with other people drinking.
25
               And I don't want to point individuals out, but the
```

```
1
      question I really had was is there anybody here that is so
 2
      against drinking that they think it's either a sin or immoral
 3
      or that it would affect their decision making? In other
 4
      words, if they thought that somebody was drinking, that they
 5
      would think that they were a bad person because of that?
 6
               Okay. Thank you.
 7
               I have a couple of followup questions with a couple
 8
      of individuals and I don't believe there was an answer.
 9
               Juror No. 5 --
10
               THE COURT: Could we pass the microphone to No. 5?
11
      Thank you, No. 9.
12
               MR. MAYNARD: Okay. In your questionnaire you
13
      indicated you didn't know whether or not you would be paid for
14
      jury duty.
15
               PANELIST NO. 5: Right.
               THE COURT: And I don't remember if the Judge
16
17
      followed up with you on that. Is that a financial hardship
      for you?
18
               PANELIST NO. 5: I did check with my employer and I
19
      would be receiving my full pay.
20
               MR. MAYNARD: You would be? Okay.
21
22
               You also in your questionnaire mentioned something
23
      about if somebody killed in the name of religion they were a
24
              I would agree with you.
      coward.
25
               But because this case involves an alternative
```

```
1
     religion to what most of us here practice, does that affect
 2
     you at all in this case?
               PANELIST NO. 5: It's kind of -- I would say it's
 3
 4
     hard to say. I would take the case based on its merits. But
 5
     that is my personal belief, you know, whether it's mainstream
 6
     religion or any alternative religion.
 7
               MR. MAYNARD: Okay. There's no question my client,
     Mr. Abdul Malik Abdul Kareem, is a Muslim.
 8
 9
               PANELIST NO. 5: Okay.
10
              MR. MAYNARD: Does that affect your ability to be --
               PANELIST NO. 5: No.
11
12
              MR. MAYNARD: -- to listen to this case?
13
               PANELIST NO. 5: No. It doesn't.
              MR. MAYNARD: Okay. Juror No. -- I lost the number.
14
15
     Juror 11.
               THE COURT: Right in front of you, No. 5. Thank you.
16
17
              MR. MAYNARD: And, again, I'm not trying to pick on
     anybody. Is it working?
18
19
               PANELIST NO. 11: Okay.
               THE COURT: Yes.
20
               MR. MAYNARD: Okay. In your questionnaire, I believe
21
22
     that you said you watched the news very, very closely on this
23
     particular case. Do you recall that?
24
               PANELIST NO. 11: Yes.
25
              MR. MAYNARD: Okay. When you say that, I mean, did
```

```
1
      you do some independent research, did you look at online
 2
      articles and things about the case?
 3
               PANELIST NO. 11: No.
               MR. MAYNARD: Okay. When you said you followed it
 4
 5
      very -- what did you mean by that?
 6
               PANELIST NO. 11: Just the clips I saw on the news.
 7
               MR. MAYNARD: Okay. Did you -- because of following
      the case so closely, do you think you have formed any ideas or
 8
      preconceived ideas or notions about the case from your having
 9
10
      followed it so closely?
               PANELIST NO. 11: I don't know.
11
12
               MR. MAYNARD: Okay. When you say you followed it
      closely, did you just watch the articles at the time or have
13
14
      you been reading articles in the past several months about the
15
      case?
16
               PANELIST NO. 11: No. Just as it came up on the
17
     news.
               MR. MAYNARD: Okay. Because you were one of the few
18
      that said you followed it so closely. I was surprised half
19
      hadn't followed it at all.
20
               Do you think that your having followed it closely has
21
22
      an effect on your ability in this case to just hear the
      evidence here? I mean, in other words, have you already got
23
24
      some preconceived ideas about, jeez, this is what I think
     because this is what I've read?
25
```

```
1
               THE COURT: As related to Mr. Kareem?
 2
              MR. MAYNARD: As related to Mr. Abdul Kareem.
 3
               PANELIST NO. 11: I don't think so.
 4
              MR. MAYNARD: All right. Thank you.
 5
               Juror 25. Okay.
                                 In your questionnaire you indicated
 6
      that you had visited the Middle East on a tour of the Holy
 7
      Land.
            When was that? What kind of tour was it?
 8
               PANELIST NO. 25: It was approximately 20ish years
          I was like 16 or 17. And I went with a group from
 9
10
      church. And it was -- basically, it was walking in Christ's
11
      footsteps, walking the Via Dolorosa leading up to Mount
12
      Golgotha just so we could actually see where he was condemned,
13
      where the cross was laid on him, where he first fell, where he
14
      met Mary Magdalene, where each event happened.
15
               MR. MAYNARD: Okay. Do you believe that that
16
      experience has affected you so that it would impact your
17
      ability to decide this case since my client is a Muslim?
18
               PANELIST NO. 25: While it was a religious
      experience, it didn't have any bearing on any religion for me.
19
20
      I don't think it has any bearing in my personal opinion on
      this case, no.
21
22
              MR. MAYNARD: Okay. Thank you.
23
              A number of people in the jury panel indicated that
24
      they are on social media often, every day, many times a day.
25
      And some people are on six and seven different types of social
```

```
1
      media.
 2
               If the Judge were to ask you not to do any research
      on the case, not to participate in social media during the
 3
      term of the trial, is that going to adversely affect anybody
 5
      so that they don't --
 6
               THE COURT: Hold on. I'm not going to tell them not
 7
      to engage in social media if they want to go on Facebook or
      they want to send out a tweet to their friends about something
 8
      that has nothing to do with the case.
 9
10
               I will be advising them very specifically that they
11
      cannot use social media to do any research about the case or
12
      to find out any information about the case or any of the
      people who might be involved in the case.
13
14
               But as it relates to using social media on a personal
15
      basis to stay in touch with friends, on a business basis, that
16
      is not going to be prohibited.
17
               MR. MAYNARD: With the Judge's admonition, does that
      affect anybody's ability to be a juror in this case?
18
19
               Yes?
20
               PANELIST NO. 98: Can I approach please.
               THE COURT: Juror 98? Yes, please.
21
2.2
          (At sidebar on the record.)
23
               THE COURT: Good morning.
24
               PANELIST NO. 98: Good morning. With my job I use
25
      social media to determine if people are going to attack us.
```

```
1
      And things like this --
 2
               THE COURT: "Attack us" meaning attack your company?
               PANELIST NO. 98: Yes.
 3
                                       Sorry.
               THE COURT: What company is that?
 5
               PANELIST NO. 98: American Express.
               THE COURT: Okay.
 6
 7
               PANELIST NO. 98: And so my concern is if there is
      any kind of leaks or anything about this, if it comes up and
 8
      it might come up in my job, I have to see tweets and things
 9
10
      like that. So that's my concern.
11
               THE COURT: All right. I appreciate the information.
12
               PANELIST NO. 98: Okay.
               THE COURT: Thank you very much.
13
14
          (End of discussion at sidebar.)
15
               THE COURT: I know a few people may have asked for a
              I'm going to try to finish the questions and then
16
17
      we'll take a break. Do you have --
               MR. MAYNARD: Probably about five more minutes.
18
               THE COURT: Five more minutes and then I have one
19
      final question and then we'll take a rather lengthy break.
20
               MR. MAYNARD: Juror 43, in your juror questionnaire
21
22
      you indicated that you had been to Kenya, Malaysia. Could you
23
      just give me a little bit more background on that.
24
               PANELIST NO. 43: I traveled with a Christian music
25
      group. We did concerts there. We were there for about a
```

```
1
      week, between Singapore and Malaysia, and then one week in
 2
      Kenya and that was back in 1986 and '87.
 3
               MR. MAYNARD: If you could pass that to 44.
               You were in Tanzania, Cypress. Was this all the
 4
 5
      military?
 6
               PANELIST NO. 44: No. Just Cypress was the military.
 7
               MR. MAYNARD: Pardon me?
               PANELIST NO. 44: Just Cypress was the military.
 8
      Tanzania and Kenya weren't.
 9
10
               MR. MAYNARD: When were you in Tanzania?
11
               PANELIST NO. 44: When I was 15 and 16 -- 16 years
12
      old. Excuse me.
13
               MR. MAYNARD: And juror No. 48?
14
               THE COURT: Juror 48 was excused.
15
               MR. MAYNARD: Okay. Judge, that's all I have.
               THE COURT: Thank you.
16
17
               MR. MAYNARD:
                             Thank you.
               THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, a whole lot of
18
      questions were asked yesterday both in writing and orally.
19
                                                                   Ιt
      may be that there's something that you forgot and you were
20
      wondering if I would ever give you a chance to say, "Oh, I
21
22
      forgot to tell you."
23
               So if there's anything that would have been
      responsive that you just didn't think of at the time that you
24
25
      wish to tell us now, please raise your hand.
```

```
1
               One hand in the very back at the end of the last row
 2
      and then a couple hands up here. So we'll start over in the
      back corner. You are No. --
 3
               PANELIST NO. 103: 103.
 5
               THE COURT: What is the information that you would
 6
      like to add at this time?
 7
               PANELIST NO. 103: I forgot about my father being in
      the military all my childhood. And I also have a niece that
 8
      is a nurse and she works in a prison on the weekends.
 9
10
               THE COURT: Okay. And what branch of the military
11
      was your father in all your life?
12
               PANELIST NO. 103: He was in the Army, Navy, and
13
      Marines, but he retired in the Army of 32 years as a First
14
      Sergeant.
15
               THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much.
              And then there was -- the microphone is with No. 57.
16
               PANELIST NO. 57: Can I approach, please?
17
               THE COURT: Yes, you may. And then I saw two more
18
             We will take No. 57 and then this individual and then
19
      hands.
      141.
20
          (At sidebar on the record.)
21
22
               THE COURT: Good morning. Let's wait for the lawyers
23
      to get here and you can speak into this microphone.
24
               PANELIST NO. 57: Okay. After my husband retired
25
      from the military, he was a police officer in Pennsylvania.
```

```
1
      And I think I -- I don't think I mentioned that.
 2
               THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you very much.
               PANELIST NO. 57: Okay.
 3
          (End of discussion at sidebar.)
 4
 5
               THE COURT: No. 141?
               PANELIST NO. 141: My job only pays for 16 hours and
 6
 7
      I believe I used that all up today.
               THE COURT: Okay. Let me -- your job basically pays
 8
     you for two days?
 9
10
               PANELIST NO. 141: Right.
11
               THE COURT: And for the rest of that time if you were
12
      selected you would not be paid; is that correct?
13
               PANELIST NO. 141: I will not be paid.
               THE COURT: And would the loss of those days' pay
14
15
      create a financial hardship?
               PANELIST NO. 141: Yes, it is.
16
17
               THE COURT: No. 141, I will excuse you from serving
     as a trial juror.
18
19
               PANELIST NO. 141: Thank you.
                           Thank you very much. Juror 64?
20
               THE COURT:
               PANELIST NO. 64: No. 64. I don't think how relevant
21
22
      this would be, but when my husband and I were stationed in
23
      Washington, D.C. he witnessed the attack on the Pentagon on
24
      9/11.
25
               THE COURT: He was there and he saw it?
```

```
1
               PANELIST NO. 64: He ran to the side of the building.
 2
      He was working for the Surgeon General of the United States
 3
      Air Force at the time. Saw the smoke and all the commotion.
 4
               THE COURT: Thank you very much.
 5
               Is there anyone else? There's a hand on the end to
 6
      my far right. Your number?
 7
               PANELIST NO. 102: Juror 102. A guy I knew during my
      first year of college died overseas in the Middle East from an
 8
      IED. And I know it was on the questionnaire, but it had
 9
10
      totally slipped my mind because I didn't keep contact with him
      after school.
11
               THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much.
12
13
               No. 25?
14
               PANELIST NO. 25: May I approach, Your Honor?
15
               THE COURT: Pardon?
               PANELIST NO. 25: May I approach?
16
17
               THE COURT: Certainly.
          (At sidebar on the record.)
18
               PANELIST NO. 25: It completely slipped my mind
19
20
     yesterday.
               THE COURT: That's okay. Speak to this microphone
21
22
     please.
23
               PANELIST NO. 25: Oh, okay. My brother is a lead
24
      detective for the El Mirage Police Department and my
25
      sister-in-law is in the FBI but I don't know what she does.
```

```
1
               THE COURT: And is she based here in Phoenix or
 2
      somewhere else?
 3
               PANELIST NO. 25: She's in Washington but she was
 4
      recently transferred here because she got a hardship because
 5
      she and my brother got married.
 6
               THE COURT: What is her name.
 7
               PANELIST NO. 25: Macaela -- her maiden name is
      Hicks. H-I-C-K-S. Married named is Hughes. H-U-G-H-E-S.
 8
 9
               THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much.
10
               PANELIST NO. 25: Okay. Thank you.
          (End of discussion at sidebar.)
11
12
               THE COURT: Is there anyone I missed?
               Last -- oh, one more.
13
               PANELIST NO. 101: May I?
14
15
               THE COURT: Yes, please. It's No. 101.
          (At sidebar on the record.)
16
17
               THE COURT: Good morning.
               PANELIST NO. 101: Hi.
18
               THE COURT: Come speak to this microphone, please.
19
               PANELIST NO. 101: You asked yesterday if anyone
20
      considered themselves a firearms expert.
21
22
               THE COURT: Yes.
23
               PANELIST NO. 101: Well, that was subjective enough
24
     to confuse me, so I wasn't sure how to answer. I owned a 45
25
      percent of a firearm -- of a firearms ammunition manufacturing
```

```
1
      company for years and operated it solely.
 2
               So I do know ballistics and casings and powder and
 3
      primers and bullets and wadding and other manual arms for
 4
      almost all antique firearms and most modern and dozens of
 5
      specific model numbers.
 6
               So I guess if I'm not an expert, I'm -- I'll probably
 7
     be able to be able to find one.
               THE COURT: You are an expert in ammunition in
 8
      particular?
 9
10
               PANELIST NO. 101: And firearms.
               THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much.
11
12
               PANELIST NO. 101: I thought you might want to excuse
13
      me but I just did not answer that.
14
               THE COURT: Thank you very much, sir.
          (End of discussion at sidebar.)
15
               THE COURT: No. 13?
16
17
               PANELIST NO. 13: My godson did four years in the
      Marines. And on the questionnaires with the violent attack,
18
      my uncle was brutally attacked back in 1984 and later died
19
20
      from complications.
               THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much.
21
2.2
               Last question.
23
               Ladies and gentlemen, is there anything we haven't
24
      asked you that you think we should know about you that could
25
     possibly affect your ability to be fair and impartial in this
```

case?

And the last thing I want to say, you have heard a couple of people mention their employers paying them, not paying them, paying them for only a certain number of days.

If any of you don't know what the status is of your pay, vis-a-vis the number of days you serve, we need to know before we pick the 16 jurors that will try this case.

As you have all heard, for those people who have said "I'm not going to be paid" and "it will create a financial hardship," I have excused them, whether it was two days with the last gentleman or ten days with someone earlier this morning.

If you turn out to be one of the 16 jurors chosen and tell me tomorrow, "Gosh, I just found out I'm not going to get paid," it will be too late. I will not be able to excuse you tomorrow. I can only excuse you for hardship, for a financial hardship before we choose the 16.

So is there anyone here who is concerned about that?

Okay. No. -- so here is what I'm going to do. For those of you that are concerned about that, we're going to take a break right now. And this break is going to last until about 11:15.

During that time period, I want all of you to call your employer and find out precisely what their policy is.

And if you will not be paid, then I want you to report that

immediately to Maureen or Sanessa or Kathy. They will make sure that they will be out in the hallway or some place where you can let them know.

If any of you don't have a phone -- I can't imagine that -- but if it's -- I'm just used to saying that from back in the old days when people didn't have phones in their pocket. If any of you need to use our phone, we can make that available to you.

But if you have any of those concerns, we need to know about them before we call the 16 up, because that won't be an excuse tomorrow. It's only an excuse before the jurors are selected.

So please as you go out, let Sanessa know you are going to call and report back to her so that I can let the lawyers know if any of you have a financial hardship related to your pay.

Thank you very much.

Ladies and gentlemen, we will reconvene, I hope, at 11:15. It may take a few minutes beyond that. It might -- but on the break, once again, you are not to discuss the case among yourselves or with anyone else. Not to let anybody know the status of jury selection. Don't talk to the lawyers.

There's been some other people in the back of the courtroom that are interested in this case. Don't talk to any of them. Don't let anybody talk to you about the case.

```
1
               And we will reconvene -- when we reconvene, it's
 2
      really going to be tight, because I'm going to leave these
 3
      seats open to seat the 16 jurors. So we will bring you in,
      but some of you may have to just kind of stand in the back
 5
      until we get 16 people in the front.
 6
               So I'm going to excuse the prospective jurors at this
 7
      time. We will see -- please try to be out in the hallway by
      about 11:15, 11:20 at the latest, and we will then select the
 8
      jurors who will try the case.
 9
10
          (Recess taken at 10:38 a.m.)
11
          (Open court, no jury present at 10:41 a.m.)
12
               LAW CLERK SANESSA GRIFFITH: No. 100 was starting a
      new job and they asked to be deleted from jury selection. But
13
14
      he is like five weeks and he is going to start training at
15
      some point.
               THE COURT: Okay. So No. 100 told you that he is
16
17
      starting a new job. I don't know why they don't tell us. And
      so he wants to be excused.
18
               Anybody have a problem with that?
19
               MS. BROOK: No objection.
20
               MR. MAYNARD: No objection.
21
22
               THE COURT: Okay. So we will excuse 100 but don't
23
      tell him yet. At this point everybody is coming back.
24
               LAW CLERK SANESSA GRIFFITH: Okay.
25
               THE COURT: So could you give me the numbers of the
```

```
1
      ones that are -- so we can see how many of them might make a
 2
      difference.
 3
              LAW CLERK SANESSA GRIFFITH: 13, 25, 69, 80, and then
 4
      100.
 5
               THE COURT: And 100.
 6
               Okay. So we took care of No. 100.
 7
               No. 69. If you will recall is the woman that asked
 8
      to be excused in any event because she said she was really
      busy at work. She's the only one that does her job.
 9
10
      was going to ask you if you -- and now she said it was a very
11
      small company and now she's concerned that she won't get paid.
12
               Can we excuse 69? Is there any objection?
13
               MS. BROOK: No objection.
14
               MR. MAYNARD: No objection.
15
               THE COURT: Okay. We'll excuse 69.
               I don't have anyone else on my list who actually said
16
17
      "I want to being excused." There may be some people that you
      want to challenge, but 69 is the only one that I recall that
18
      specifically asked to be excused and we did not excuse her for
19
      a hardship that wasn't an automatic, "Sure, I'll let you qo."
20
               So what I would like to do is ask the government if
21
22
      they have any -- let's just take between 1 and 65.
23
               We haven't actually counted, but then we'll count and
24
      see where we are so we don't need to talk about people that
25
      are in the higher numbers.
```

```
1
               MR. KOEHLER: That's easy. We have no for-cause
 2
      challenges, Your Honor.
 3
               THE COURT: Well, that is easy, Mr. Koehler.
                                                              Thank
 4
      you.
 5
               MR. MAYNARD: Same question?
               THE COURT: Same question, Mr. Maynard.
 6
 7
               MR. MAYNARD: Same answer.
               THE COURT: No for-cause challenges?
 8
               MR. MAYNARD: No.
 9
10
               THE COURT: Okay. So let me have Maureen count,
11
      because I think what we have now are two people that are
12
      uncertain about whether they will get paid or not that are in
13
      that group. Okay.
14
               We are only through juror No. 49 apparently.
15
               Now, let me suggest that rather than waiting, unless
      you have an objection, can we just excuse 13 and 25 that don't
16
17
      know whether they are going to be paid or not, rather than
      have them get the bad news later?
18
               You know who 25 is.
19
               13 is not immediately coming to mind, but we know who
20
      25 is.
21
22
               MR. KOEHLER: We think we would rather check.
               THE COURT: You would rather check?
23
24
               MR. KOEHLER: We would rather check.
25
               THE COURT: Rather check?
```

1	MR. KOEHLER: Yes.
2	THE COURT: And the same with 13?
3	MR. KOEHLER: Yes.
4	THE COURT: So, Sanessa, what are you going to do?
5	LAW CLERK SANESSA GRIFFITH: They're going to let me
6	know. I know 25 is for sure, but I'll check with 13.
7	THE COURT: Well, then, so here is what is going to
8	happen.
9	If 13 and 25, if one or the other reports back that
10	they are not going to be paid, I will excuse them for
11	hardship. And then the line will just drop down one or two
12	which would be to either 50 or 51.
13	Have you reached an agreement on the preliminary
14	instructions?
15	MR. MAYNARD: Yes. I believe we did.
16	MS. BROOK: We have, Your Honor. Did you receive an
17	interlineated copy of them with the changes?
18	THE COURT: If I did receive them, how would I have
19	received them?
20	MS. BROOK: You wouldn't have received it yet. We
21	will do that quickly and get that to Your Honor.
22	THE COURT: I would like to give the preliminaries
23	before lunch if we could.
24	MR. KOEHLER: I want to explain to the Court what it
25	is that we have.

```
1
               THE COURT: If you are in agreement, I don't care.
 2
               MR. KOEHLER: It's going to be a matter of copying
 3
      and pasting and how much you want to look at.
               THE COURT: Could I -- I would really like to be
 4
 5
      looking at it while I heard the explanation. It's really hard
 6
      to explain editorial changes on jury instructions and have
 7
      them in my head.
 8
               MR. KOEHLER: This is more just a concept thing.
               Count 2, our theory from the start of the case has
 9
10
      been "aiding and abetting."
11
               THE COURT: I assumed that's what one of the changes
12
      was going to be.
13
               MR. KOEHLER: And the Count 2 instruction does not
14
      include anything with "aiding and abetting."
15
               THE COURT: Well, are you -- I understand that Count
16
      5 is charged both ways and it's not clear to me which way or
17
      whether it's going to be both ways.
               But Count 2, you're telling me right now, is
18
      exclusively "aiding and abetting."
19
20
               MR. KOEHLER: Correct.
               THE COURT: So we can change the instruction to be an
21
      "aiding and abetting" as opposed to the elements without
22
23
      "aiding and abetting."
24
               MR. KOEHLER: Correct.
25
               THE COURT: No problem. Is that the only problem?
```

```
1
               MR. KOEHLER: And then just an editorial suggestion,
 2
      near the end where you talk about using mobile devices to
 3
      communicate about the case, there's references to Blackberries
      and so on.
 5
               We would just recommend updating that to Smartphones
 6
      and that's it.
 7
               THE COURT: That's a good idea. Okay.
               MR. KOEHLER: Blackberries are out of date.
 8
               THE COURT: I know people particularly that work for
 9
10
      the federal government that still use Blackberries.
11
               Do you have the interlineated copy for me?
12
               MR. KOEHLER: Not yet. We will do that shortly.
               THE COURT: Okay. And then we will report back to
13
      you as soon as we hear from 13 and 25.
14
15
               In the meantime, perhaps you could exercise a few
      other strikes.
16
17
               Okay. Ms. Brook?
               MS. BROOK: I don't know if you wanted to take up a
18
      housekeeping matter.
19
               THE COURT: I do not want to do anything at all that
20
      would interfere with your exercising your strikes.
21
               MS. BROOK: Okay then.
22
23
               THE COURT: Thank you.
24
               MS. BROOK: Thanks.
25
               THE COURT: Court is in recess.
```

```
1
          (Recess taken at 10:48 a.m.)
 2
          (Open court, no jury present at 11:07 a.m.)
 3
               THE COURT:
                           Thank you. Please sit down. The record
 4
      will show the presence of counsel and the defendant.
 5
               Apparently, Nos. 13 and 25 reported back to Sanessa
 6
      that they did not have any problem with their employment.
 7
               But apparently after hands went up, several other
 8
      people got concerned and a lot were on the phone with their
      employer. And No. 43 has just reported back to Sanessa that
 9
10
      her employer told her that she would only be paid at the rate
11
      of $12 an hour and that she makes a great deal more than that.
12
               And so I would propose that we excuse 43.
                                                           Is there
13
      any objection?
14
               MS. BROOK: No objection.
15
               MR. MAYNARD: No objection.
               THE COURT: 43 is excused.
16
17
               And the other reason I came is that I have excused
18
      No. 50. She reported to Sanessa that she just got a message
      that her mother-in-law had been taken to the hospital and she
19
20
      had to leave and go to the hospital.
               So I think that will change us to the last qualified
21
22
      juror being 51.
23
               And so continue on with your strikes.
24
               MS. BROOK:
                           Thank you.
25
               THE COURT:
                           We will reconvene as soon as we can.
```

```
1
               MS. BROOK:
                           Thank you.
 2
               THE COURT: Okay.
 3
          (Recess taken at 11:08 a.m.; resumed at 11:38 a.m.)
          (Open court, jury present.)
 5
               THE COURT: Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.
 6
               For those of you who can, please be seated.
 7
      record will show the presence of the prospective jurors,
 8
      counsel, and the defendant.
 9
               Ladies and gentlemen, at this time the courtroom
10
      deputy will call the numbers of the 16 jurors selected to try
      the case.
11
12
               As your number is called, please take a seat in the
13
      jury box as Sanessa will direct.
14
               THE CLERK: Juror No. 1.
15
               THE COURT: I think you get your same seat that you
16
      have had since yesterday.
17
               THE CLERK: Juror No. 3.
               Juror No. 5.
18
               Juror No. 7.
19
               Juror No. 9.
20
21
               Juror No. 15.
22
               Juror No. 19.
23
               Juror No. 21.
24
               Juror No. 22.
25
               Juror No. 36.
```

```
1
               Juror No. 37.
 2
               Juror No. 39.
 3
               Juror No. 40.
               Juror No. 44.
 5
               Juror No. 45.
 6
               And juror No. 49.
 7
               THE COURT: Those of you, ladies and gentlemen, that
      were not selected as trial jurors in this case, I want to
 8
      thank you so much for your being present the last two days and
 9
10
      for answering all of our questions both orally and in writing.
11
               At this time all of you are excused. Thank you so
12
      much for your service on this summons.
13
               Will the jury please stand and be sworn.
14
          (The Jury Is Sworn)
               THE COURT: Please sit down.
15
               Ladies and gentlemen, you just found on your seats a
16
17
      white binder. And on top of the binder you should have found
      a jury badge and some preliminary instructions. Those numbers
18
      can be removed whenever you're ready and you will now be asked
19
      to wear that juror badge while you're in and around the
20
      courthouse during the trial.
21
2.2
               I am going to read to you the preliminary
23
      instructions. They are available for you to retain in your
24
      notebooks during the trial.
25
               After I complete reading these instructions, we'll
```

take about a one-hour break for lunch.

After lunch we will resume and the lawyers will make their opening statements. And if we have time, we will begin with the testimony in the case.

As I read the preliminary instructions, you may follow along or just listen, whatever is your preference.

PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY

Ladies and gentlemen, you now are the jury in this case, and I want to take a few minutes to tell you something about your duties as jurors and to give you some instructions. These are preliminary instructions. At the end of the trial I will give you more detailed instructions. Those instructions will control your deliberations.

You should not take anything I may say or do during the trial as indicating what I think of the evidence or what your verdict should be.

This is a criminal case brought by the United States government. The government has charged the defendant with Conspiracy to Transport Firearms and Ammunition in Interstate Commerce with the Intent to Commit a Felony, Aiding and Abetting the Transportation of Firearms and Ammunition in Interstate Commerce with the Intent to Commit a Felony, False Statements, Felon in Possession of Firearms, and Conspiracy to Provide Material Support or Resources to a Foreign Terrorist Organization. The charges against the defendant are contained

in the Indictment. The Indictment is simply the description of the charges made by the government against the defendant; it is not evidence of anything.

In order to help you follow the evidence, I will now give you a brief summary of the elements of the crimes which the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt to make its case.

The defendant is charged in Count 1 of the Indictment with Conspiracy to Transport Firearms and Ammunition in Interstate Commerce with the Intent to Commit a Felony. In order for the defendant to be found guilty of Conspiracy to Transport Firearms in Interstate Commerce with Intent to Commit a Felony, the government must prove each of the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, beginning on or before January 7, 2015, and continuing through May 3, 2015, there was an agreement between two or more persons to transport firearms and ammunition from one state to another with the intent to commit a felony or with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe a felony would be committed with the firearms and ammunition;

Second, the defendant became a member of the conspiracy knowing of at least one of its objects and intending to help accomplish it; and

Third, one of the members of the conspiracy performed at least one overt act for the purpose of carrying out the

conspiracy.

2.2

The defendant is charged in Count 2 with Aiding and Abetting the Transportation of Firearms and Ammunition in Interstate Commerce with the Intent to Commit a Felony. In order for the defendant to be found guilty of Aiding and Abetting the Transportation of Firearms and Ammunition in Interstate Commerce with Intent to Commit a Felony, the government must prove each of the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, a person transported firearms and ammunition from one state to another with the intent to commit a felony or with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe a felony would be committed with the firearms and ammunition.

Second, the defendant aided, counseled, commanded, induced, or procured that person with respect to at least one element of transporting firearms and ammunition in interstate commerce with the intent to commit a felony;

Third, the defendant acted with the intent to facilitate transporting firearms and ammunition in interstate commerce with the intent to commit a felony; and

Fourth, the defendant acted before the crime was completed.

The defendant is charged in Count 3 of the Indictment with False Statements. In order for the defendant to be found guilty of False Statements, the government must prove each of

1 the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt: 2 First, on or about May 5, 2015, the defendant made a false statement in a matter within the jurisdiction of the 3 Federal Bureau of Investigation, with all of you agreeing on 5 the false statement he made; 6 Second, the defendant acted wilfully; that is, the 7 defendant acted deliberately and with knowledge both that the 8 statement was untrue and that his conduct was unlawful; and Third, the statement was material to the activities 9 10 or decisions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; that is, 11 it had a natural tendency to influence, or was capable of 12 influencing, the agency's decisions or activities. The defendant is charged in Count 4 of the Indictment 13 14 with Felon in Possession of Firearms. In order for a 15 defendant to be found guilty of Felon in Possession of Firearms, the government must prove each of the following 16 17 elements beyond a reasonable doubt: First, on or about June 10, 2015, the defendant 18 knowingly possessed a firearm; 19 Second, the firearm had been shipped or transported 20 from one state to another state; and 21 22 Third, at the time the defendant possessed the firearm, the defendant had been convicted of a crime 23 24 punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year. The defendant is charged in Count 5 of the Indictment 25

```
1
      with Conspiracy to Provide Material Support or Resources to a
 2
      Foreign Terrorist Organization. In order for a defendant to
 3
      be found quilty of Conspiracy to Provide Material Support or
 4
      Resources to a Foreign Terrorist Organization, the government
 5
      must prove each of the following elements beyond a reasonable
 6
      doubt:
 7
               First, beginning no later than June 2014, and
 8
      continuing through May 3, 2015, there was an agreement between
      two or more persons to provide material support or resources
 9
10
      to a foreign terrorist organization, specifically, the Islamic
      state of Iraq and the Levant, also known as ISIL;
11
12
               Second, the defendant became a member of the
13
      conspiracy knowing of its object and intending to help
14
      accomplish it;
15
               Third, ISIL was designated a foreign terrorist
16
      organization at the time of the conspiracy;
17
               Fourth, the defendant knew that at least one of the
      following conditions existed:
18
               That ISIL was a designated foreign terrorist
19
      organization; or
20
               That ISIL has engaged, or was engaging, in terrorist
21
22
      activity; or
23
               That ISIL has engaged, or was engaging, in terrorism;
24
      and
25
               Fifth, the offense occurred in whole, or in part,
```

1 within the United States. 2 The defendant has pled not guilty to the charges and is presumed innocent unless and until proved quilty beyond a 3 reasonable doubt. A defendant has the right to remain silent 5 and never has to prove innocence or present any evidence. The evidence you are to consider in deciding what the 6 7 facts are consists of: One, the sworn testimony of any witness; 8 Two, the exhibits which are received into evidence; 9 10 and 11 Three, any facts to which all the lawyers stipulate. 12 Some evidence may be admitted for a limited purpose only. If I instruct you that an item of evidence has been 13 14 admitted for a limited purpose, you must consider it only for 15 that limited purpose and for no other. The following things are not evidence, and you must 16 17 not consider them as evidence in deciding the facts of this 18 case: 19 One, statements and arguments of the attorneys; Two, questions and objections of the attorneys; 20 Three, testimony that I instruct you to disregard; 21 22 and 23 Four, anything you may see or hear when the court is 24 not in session even if what you see or hear is done or said by 25 one of the parties or by one of the witnesses.

Evidence may be direct or circumstantial. Direct evidence is direct proof of a fact, such as testimony by a witness about what that witness personally saw or heard or did. Circumstantial evidence is indirect evidence, that is, it is proof of one or more facts from which one can find another fact. You are to consider both direct and circumstantial evidence. The law permits you to give equal weight to both, but it is for you to decide how much weight to give to any evidence.

There are rules of evidence which control what can be received into evidence. When a lawyer asks a question or offers an exhibit into evidence and a lawyer on the other side thinks that it is not permitted by the rules of evidence, that lawyer may object. If I overrule the objection, the question may be answered or the exhibit received. If I sustain the objection, the question cannot be answered, and the exhibit cannot be received. Whenever I sustain an objection to a question, you must ignore the question and must not guess what the answer would have been.

Sometimes I may order that evidence be stricken from the record and that you disregard or ignore the evidence.

That means that when you are deciding the case, you must not consider the evidence which I told you to disregard.

In deciding the facts in this case, you may have to decide which testimony to believe and which testimony not to

```
1
      believe. You may believe everything a witness says, or part
 2
      of it, or none of it.
 3
               In considering the testimony of any witness, you may
 4
      take into account:
 5
               The opportunity and ability of the witness to see or
 6
      hear or know the things testified to;
 7
               Two, the witness' memory;
               Three, the witness' manner while testifying;
 8
               Four, the witness' interest in the outcome of the
 9
10
      case and any bias or prejudice;
11
               Five, whether other evidence contradicted the
12
      witness' testimony;
13
               Six, the reasonableness of the witness' testimony in
14
      light of all the evidence; and
15
               Any other factors that bear on believability.
               I will now say a few words about your conduct as
16
17
      jurors.
               Until the trial is over:
18
               First, you are not to discuss this case with anyone,
19
      including your fellow jurors, members of your family, people
20
      involved in the trial, or anyone else, nor are you allowed to
21
22
      permit others to discuss the case with you. If anyone
23
      approaches you and tries to talk to you about the case, please
24
      let me know about it immediately;
25
               Second, do not read any news stories or articles or
```

1

2

3

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25

listen to any radio or television reports about the case or about anyone who has anything to do with it;

Third, you must not conduct any independent research about the case, the matters in the case, and the individuals involved in the case. In other words, you should not consult dictionaries or reference materials, search the Internet, websites, blogs, or use any other electronic tools to obtain information about this case or to help you decide the case. Please do not try to find out information from any source outside the courtroom. Many of you use cell phones, Smartphones, the Internet and other tools of technology. must not use these tools to communicate electronically with anyone about the case. This includes your family and friends. You may not communicate with anyone about the case on your cell phone, through e-mail, a Smartphones, iPhone, text messaging, or on Twitter, through any blog or website, through any Internet chat room, or by way of any other social networking websites, including Facebook, My Space, LinkedIn, and YouTube.

Fourth, if you need to communicate with me or have any questions during the trial of a witness or about the evidence, simply give a note to the law clerk or the courtroom deputy to give to me. If any juror submits a written question, I will consult with counsel before deciding whether the question can be answered; and

Fifth, do not make up your mind about what the verdict should be until after you have gone to the jury room to decide the case and you and your fellow jurors have discussed the evidence. Keep an open mind until then.

At the end of the trial you will have to make your decision based on what you recall of the evidence. You will not have a written transcript of the trial. I urge you to pay close attention to the testimony as it is given.

If you wish, you may take notes to help you remember what witnesses said. If you do take notes, please keep them to yourself until you and your fellow jurors go to the jury room to decide the case. Do not let note taking distract you so that you do not hear other answers by witnesses. When you leave for the day, your notes should be left in the courtroom.

Members of the jury, the law provides for a jury of 12 persons. In any case lasting several weeks, we seat alternate jurors so that if a juror becomes ill or has a personal emergency, the trial can continue without that juror.

Just because you aren't one of the first 12 jurors doesn't mean you are necessarily going to be the alternate.

The alternate jurors will be chosen by lot at the end of the case. Until then, each of you must consider yourself a juror in this case. Please do not be concerned with who may or may not be the alternates.

The next phase of the trial will begin after lunch.

First, the courtroom deputy will read the Indictment. Then each side may make an opening statement. An opening statement is not evidence. It is simply an outline to help you understand what that party expects the evidence will show. A party is not required to make an opening statement.

The government will then present evidence and counsel for the defendant may cross-examine. Then the defendant may present evidence and counsel for the government may cross-examine.

After the evidence has been presented, I will instruct you on the law that applies to the case and the attorneys will make closing arguments.

After that, you will go to the jury room to deliberate on your verdict.

We are now going to break for lunch until 1:15.

Sanessa is going to take all 16 of you out through this door and you will find yourself in a corridor with two jury rooms. And she'll take you first to our jury room.

But there's 16 of you and it might be a little crowded in there. So I have arranged with the judge nextdoor whose jury room is also in this corridor to let you use his jury room as well. This is important for two reasons. Number one, because it's crowded, and number two, because each jury room has two bathrooms in it.

So you are free to use them at least this week and

next week and then we'll see what happens with his trial that is scheduled the week after. But that will allow you to have a little bit more room.

Sanessa will also show you how to get back into that corridor after you leave it because there's a keypad lock there so that you're in a corridor that the public can't get into.

So if, by chance, you forget the code or can't get back for some reason, at the end of this hallway there are two double doors, glass doors, and next to those doors are a bunch of doorbells. If you push the one that says "Bolton," somebody will answer the speaker there and will come and help you get back into the jury corridor after lunch.

A couple of very important things. Please wear your juror badges in and around the courthouse so that everyone knows that you're on a jury.

Second, you have seen that there are some people today in the audience. There may be more people in the audience. Don't talk to them at all. The reason I say don't talk to them at all -- and that's hard, because you want to say hi, good morning, or something -- is because if you're seen, even exchanging pleasantries with someone involved in the case, it could be perceived by a third person looking at this interaction as some improper conduct by that person with the jurors.

1 Also, if you're wearing your juror badges, hopefully, that will cause other people to not talk in your presence 2 about the case. 3 4 Probably some of you, if not all of you, are going to 5 be making a phone call or two over the lunch hour to say, "I 6 have been selected on a jury that's going to last for five weeks." 7 And the other person is going to say, "Oh, gosh, is 8 it something interesting?" 9 10 And your natural reaction is going to be to say, "Oh, 11 yeah. It's a really great case. This is what we've been told 12 that it's about." 13 You can't do that. All you can do is say, "I've been 14 selected to sit on a case that's going to last for five weeks," 15 You can tell them the precise schedule, if you want, 16 17 Tuesday through Friday from 9:00 to 4:30. And the other thing you can tell them is, "I can't tell you anything else until 18 the trial is over." 19 When the trial is over, you'll be free to discuss 20 this case with anyone you want. But until then, you cannot, 21 22 including family members, friends, or anyone else. 23 So with that further admonition, we'll see you at 24 1:15. You can leave through this exit. Just leave your 25 notebooks in your seats and you'll find them there after

```
1
      lunch.
 2
          (Open court, no jury present at 12:07 p.m.)
 3
               THE COURT: Please sit down.
 4
               I've been handed what I understand to be the slides
 5
      that the government wants to use in its opening statement.
 6
      And it's open to a page called "The Aftermath."
 7
               First, let me ask, is this the only slide that the
      defense has any concern with?
 8
 9
               MR. MAYNARD: Yes, Your Honor.
10
               THE COURT: Okay. And what is the concern?
11
               MR. MAYNARD: I just think it shows dead bodies.
12
      I'm not sure that that's relevant. I understand it's from a
13
      distance but --
14
               THE COURT: Well, I'm not sure I would have known
15
      that's what it showed if they weren't labeled. So I don't see
16
      any real harm in this. Obviously, it's relevant to the case
17
      to some extent what happened in Garland, Texas. And I really
      don't see that this is a particularly graphic or inflammatory
18
     picture.
19
               As I said, I'm not sure I would have -- I would have
20
      had to study it for a minute to know that it was actually
21
22
      showing two deceased individuals.
23
               So I will allow the government to use it.
24
               Is there anything else we need to talk about before
25
      1:15?
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               MS. BROOK: No, Your Honor.
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               MR. MAYNARD: No, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Okay. And your estimate for opening is?
               MS. BROOK: I think 45 minutes.
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               THE COURT: Forty-five minutes.
               THE COURT: Your estimate for opening?
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               MR. MAYNARD: Thirty to 45 minutes.
               THE COURT:
                          Do you have a witness for this afternoon?
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               MS. BROOK: We do.
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               THE COURT: Excellent.
               So what I think -- well, I'll see what the timing is.
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               My thought is let you go first. Then we take a break
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      because it's a lot to sit through just -- even with color
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      slides, plus Maureen is going to be reading the Indictment
      which will take a little bit of time as well.
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               We'll take a break. Then we'll have the defense
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      opening and then we will have the first witness.
               MS. BROOK: All right. Maureen just gave me a note
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      that you want to stay in the courtroom over the lunch hour,
19
20
     Mr. Maynard?
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               MR. MAYNARD: Yes.
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               THE COURT: So here is -- that's fine except for
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      this.
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               We're going to be locking those doors. So if you
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      leave, the doors will lock behind you. So I understand that
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      you might want to do some work or whatever, but we can't leave
 2
      the doors unlocked because we want to be sure that the stuff
 3
      in here -- I mean, we trust you with everything in here, but
      we don't necessarily trust anybody else that could come
 5
      walking in if the doors were left unlocked.
 6
               MR. MAYNARD: That would be fine.
 7
               THE COURT: Okay. All right.
               Court is in recess until 1:15.
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          (Recess taken at 12:10 p.m.; resumed at 1:17 p.m.)
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          (Open court, jury present.)
               THE COURT: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.
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      Please sit down.
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               The record will show the presence of the jury,
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      counsel, and the defendant.
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               Ladies and gentlemen, at this time the courtroom
      deputy will read the formal charges that are contained in the
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17
      Indictment.
               After that, we will hear the opening statement of the
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      government.
      INDICTMENT READ
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               THE CLERK: Beginning prior to February 1, 2014, and
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22
      continuing through May 3, 2015, Abdul Malik Abdul Kareem,
23
      Elton Francis Simpson, and Nadir Hamid Soofi resided in
24
      Phoenix, Arizona, and frequently spent time together at the
25
      respective residences and elsewhere in the Phoenix area.
                                                                 In
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or around this time period, the three men became interested in violent jihad and the foreign terrorist organization of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant. The three men watched and read ISIL-related videos and other materials relating to ISIL and the violent jihad and expressed their support for the terrorist organization.

Since at least 2014, using social media, ISIL has called for attacks against citizens -- civilian and military -- of the countries participating in the United States-led coalition against ISIL. For instance, on September 21, 2014, ISIL released a speech of Abu Muhammed Al-Adnani, a senior leader and official spokesman of ISIL. In this speech, entitled, "Indeed Your Lord Is Ever Watchful," Al-Adnani calls on Muslims who support ISIL from around the world to defend the Islamic State" and to "rise and defend your state from your place where you may be." In addition, using social media, ISIL has been encouraging individuals to kill specific persons within the United States.

At an unknown time but no later than in or about

June, 2014, Kareem, Simpson, and Soofi began conspiring to

support ISIL. The conspiracy focused on supporting ISIL by

providing, among other material support, themselves and their

services, to ISIL, including by attacking targets in the

United States. Among the targets Kareem, Simpson, and Soofi

considered as part of their conspiracy to provide material

support to ISIL were military bases, individual military service members, shopping malls, Super Bowl XLIX, which, as of the time of their planning, was to be held in Glendale, Arizona, on February 1, 2015, and a so-called Muhammad Art Exhibit and Contest scheduled to occur in May 2015 at the Curtis Culwell Center in Garland, Texas.

On or about May 3, 2015, on the day of the aforementioned contest, Simpson and Soofi drove toward the Curtis Culwell Center in Garland, Texas, stopped their car, got out, and began shooting with assault rifles at security personnel and law enforcement. A security guard was struck by a bullet and injured, and Simpson and Soofi were shot and killed by police officers.

On October 15, 2004, in the United States Secretary of State designated al-Qa'ida in Iraq, then known as Jam'at al Tawhid wa'al-Jihad, as a Foreign Terrorist Organization, and as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist. On May 15, 2014, the Secretary of State amended the designation of al-Qa'ida in Iraq as a Foreign Terrorist Organization and as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist entity to add the alias Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant as its primary name. The Secretary also added the following aliases to the ISIL listing: The Islam State of Iraq al-Sham, the Islam State of Iraq and Syria, ad-Dawla al-Islamiyya fi al-Iraq wa-sh-Sham, Daesh, Dawla al Islamiya and Al-Furqan Establishment for Media

Production. Although the group has never called itself al-Qa'ida in Iraq, this name has frequently been used to describe it through its history. To date, ISIL remains a Designated Federal Terrorist Organization. In an audio recording publicly released on or around June 29, 2014, ISIL announced a formal change of its name to the Islamic State.

Count 1. Beginning on or before January 7, 2015, and continuing through May 3, 2015, at or near Phoenix, in the District of Arizona, and elsewhere, Kareem, together with other persons known and unknown, conspired to violate the law in that they knowingly and intentionally conspired to transport firearms and ammunition in interstate commerce with the intent to commit crimes punishable by imprisonment exceeding one year and with the knowledge and reasonable cause to believe that an offense punishable by imprisonment exceeding one year was to be committed therewith, including murder, in violation of Texas law, and aggravated assault in violation of Texas law.

In furtherance of the conspiracy and to effect the objects of the conspiracy, the following overt acts, among others, were committed in the District of Arizona:

One. On dates beginning before January 7, 2015, and ending on or before May 3, 2015, Kareem, Simpson, Soofi, and other persons known and unknown, traveled to remote desert areas near Phoenix, Arizona, to practice shooting firearms.

Two. On dates between January 7, 2015, and May 3, 2015, Kareem provided firearms to Simpson and Soofi.

Three. On dates between February 11, 2015, and May 3, 2015, Kareem hosted Simpson, Soofi, and other persons known and unknown inside his home in Phoenix, Arizona, to discuss attacking the Muhammad Art Exhibit and Contest in Garland, Texas.

Four. On dates between May 1, 2015, and May 3, 2015, Simpson and Soofi traveled from Phoenix, Arizona, to Garland, Texas, armed with firearms, all in violation of the law.

Count 2. Beginning on or before May 1, 2015, and continuing through May 3, 2015, at or near Phoenix, in the District of Arizona, and elsewhere, Kareem did knowingly and intentionally transport firearms and ammunition in interstate commerce with the intent to commit crimes punishable by imprisonment exceeding one year and with knowledge and reasonable cause to believe that an offense punishable by imprisonment exceeding one year was to be committed therewith, that is, murder, in violation of Texas law, and aggravated assault, in violation of -- all in violation of Texas law -- all in violation of the law.

Count 3. On or about May 5, 2015, at or near

Phoenix, in the District of Arizona, in a matter within the

jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, an agency

of the United States, and in a matter involving terrorism,

1 Kareem did knowingly and willfully make false, fradulent, and 2 fictitious material statements, that is; 3 One. That he did not go shooting in the desert with 4 Simpson and Soofi before May 3, 2015; 5 That before May 3, 2015, neither Simpson nor 6 Soofi fired the weapons they used in connection with the 7 attack in Garland, Texas; That Simpson and Soofi did not ask him to 8 participate in an attack of any kind on or before May 3, 2015; 9 10 Four. That he did not know in advance that Simpson 11 and Soofi planned to conduct an attack in Garland, Texas; and 12 That he did not know about an event, that is, 13 the Muhammad Art Exhibit and Contest that was to take place in 14 Garland, Texas, on or about May 3, 2015, until after Simpson 15 and Soofi were killed while attempting to conduct an attack on 16 the contest, all in violation of the law. 17 Count 4. On or about June 10, 2015, in the District of Arizona, Kareem, having been convicted of a crime 18 punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, that 19 is, Aggravated Driving Under the Influence in the State of 20 Arizona, did knowingly possess in and affecting interstate 21 22 commerce firearms, that is, a Taurus model 85 Ultralite .38 23 caliber revolver and a Tanfoqlio model Witness 9 millimeter 24 pistol, all in violation of the law. 25 Count 5. Beginning at an unknown time but no later

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than in or about June, 2014, and continuing through May 3, 2015, at or near Phoenix, in the District of Arizona, and elsewhere, Kareem, Simpson, and Soofi, together with other persons known and unknown, knowingly and intentionally conspired to provide "material, support or resources," including services and personnel, to a foreign terrorist organization, that is, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, which at all relevant times was designated by the Secretary of State as a foreign terrorist organization, knowing that ISIL was a designated foreign terrorist organization, that ISIL engages and has engaged in terrorist activity, and that ISIL engages and has engaged in terrorism. In furtherance of the conspiracy and to effect the objects of the conspiracy, the following overt acts, among others, were committed in the District of Arizona: From in or about 2014 up through May 1, 2015,

One. From in or about 2014 up through May 1, 2015, Kareem, Simpson, Soofi, and other persons known and unknown watched videos depicting jihadist violence and apparent wartime footage in Syria, Iraq, and elsewhere in the Middle East.

Two. On dates between February 2014 and May 1, 2015, Kareem, Simpson, and Soofi, and other persons known and unknown, watched videos depicting torture and executions perpetrated by individuals and groups purportedly acting on behalf of ISIL and other violent jihadist groups.

Three. While watching the videos referenced in paragraphs 1 and 2, Kareem exhorted and encouraged Simpson and Soofi to engage in violent activity in the United States to support ISIL and impose retribution for United States military actions in the Middle East.

Four. On dates between October 2014 and May 1, 2015, Simpson "re-tweeted" videos depicting violence and apparent wartime footage in Syria and Iraq as well as videos depicting torture and executions perpetrated by individuals and groups purportedly acting on behalf of ISIL and other violent jihadist groups.

Five. On dates between February 2014, and May 3, 2015, Kareem, Simpson, Soofi, and other persons known and unknown, traveled to remote desert areas near Phoenix, Arizona, to practice shooting firearms. Kareem arranged the shooting trips, provided transportation to shooting trips, and provided guidance to Simpson and Soofi on how to operate and fire assault rifles.

Six. On dates between February 2014 and May 1, 2015, Kareem, Simpson, Soofi, and other persons known and unknown, listened to and watched videos of nasheeds, which are inspirational Islamic songs. The videos accompanying the nasheeds depicted people wearing black masks and head scarves riding in trucks with black flags mounted on them and shooting rifles.

Seven. On dates between October 2014 and May 1, 2015, Simpson "tweeted" and used social media to communicate with ISIL and other violent jihadists, and to communicate with ISIL representatives and other violent jihadists.

Eight. On dates between June 2014 and continuing through March 2015, Kareem, Simpson, and Soofi, and others known and unknown, researched travel to the Middle East for the purpose of traveling overseas to support ISIL and to fight alongside ISIL.

Nine. Beginning on or about December 31, 2014, and continuing to on or about May 1, 2015, Kareem, Simpson, Soofi, and others known and unknown, attempted to acquire pipe bombs. Kareem inquired about the types of explosives that would be required to damage or destroy public venues, including the Westgate Mall and the University of Phoenix Stadium in Glendale, Arizona, located adjacent the Westgate Entertainment District and the location of Super Bowl XLIX, which was to be held on February 1, 2015.

Ten. On or about February 11, 2015, the organizers of the Muhammad Art Exhibit and Contest announced that the contest would be held at the Curtis Culwell Center in Garland, Texas, on May 3, 2015. After the announcement, Kareem, Simpson, Soofi, and others, known and unknown, discussed ways to disrupt the contest.

Eleven. On date between February 1, 2015, and May 3,

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2015, Kareem hosted Simpson, Soofi, and other persons known and unknown, inside his home in Phoenix, Arizona, to discuss attacking the Muhammad Art Exhibit and Contest in Garland, Texas. On or about March 20, 2015, Simpson accessed materials published by ISIL on that same day that contained residential address information for United States military service members and a call by ISIL for supporters to attack such military service members. A handwritten note subsequently found in the apartment shared by Simpson and Soofi contained the name, personal information, and Phoenix, Arizona address of one of the military service members identified for targeting by ISIL. Thirteen. On unknown dates between December 2014 and April 2015, Simpson, Soofi, and others, known and unknown, traveled to Yuma and elsewhere in Arizona and drove on or near military installations after having discussed plans to attack a military base. On or about April 21, 2015, Kareem watched Fourteen. "Flames of War," an ISIL propaganda video. Fifteen. On dates between May 2014 and May 3, 2015, Kareem provided firearms to Simpson and Soofi.

Sixteen. On or about April 6, 2015, Kareem feigned having been struck by a car in a parking lot, and later attempted to make an insurance claim based on the incident in

1 order to raise money to support the conspiracy. 2 Seventeen. On dates between May 1, 2015, and May 3, 2015, Simpson and Soofi traveled from Phoenix, Arizona, to 3 4 Garland, Texas, armed with firearms. Simpson and Soofi were 5 also carrying printed paper versions of the ISIL flag. 6 Eighteen. On May 3, 2015, Simpson and Soofi exited 7 their vehicle and began shooting firearms at security and law enforcement personnel near the Muhammad Art Exhibit and 8 Contest at the Curtis Culwell Center in Garland, Texas, all in 9 10 violation of the law. 11 To which the defendant has entered a plea of not 12 quilty. 13 THE COURT: Thank you, Maureen. The government may make its opening statement. 14 15 OPENING STATEMENT: Government 16 MS. BROOK: Thank you, Your Honor. 17 Three men right here in Arizona set out to commit mass murder, an unimaginable Armageddon-like shootout in 18 Texas. 19 Of the three, only one is here in the courtroom 20 today. Only one is here, because the other two died in Texas. 21 22 The defendant remains. He is here because of the role he 23 played in the attack. 24 The defendant, along with his co-conspirators, shared 25 a mission, a desire to kill disbelieving Americans. The

defendant's role in this three-man team was that he was the bank roller. He was the trainer. He was the motivator. And in that, he was the man who stayed behind in the hopes that his role in this team would not come to light.

But the path of evidence that the defendant left behind betrayed his plan to hide his role. So on a Sunday evening in May, on May 3rd, as the defendant and his co-conspirators had planned, his co-conspirators drove into the parking lot of the Curtis Culwell Center in Garland, Texas.

They were dressed in black, armed in body armor as they had planned, and on that Sunday evening, nearly 200 people were in attendance inside that stadium. It was an indoor facility, and as had been advertised for months below, during that point in time, between 5:00 and 7:00 in the evening, they were hosting an event known as the Draw The Prophet Muhammad Contest, an event that drew nearly 200 people who had purchased tickets to be there. People were there looking at cartoons, caricatures that had been drawn of the Prophet Muhammad.

And as the defendant and his co-conspirators had planned, just as the event was coming to a close shortly before 7:00, the co-conspirators drove into the parking lot outside of the facility. They wore body armor. They stopped their car and the co-conspirators each got out. With them

they had six weapons, semi-assault weapons, as well as rifles and pistols, and over 1500 rounds of ammunition.

The defendant's co-conspirators, the driver and the passenger, got out of the car, guns blazing, firing.

What they didn't count on was the heroic action of law enforcement who were able to stave off the event and stop the attackers.

So why is it that these three men attempted to kill hundreds of Americans?

Ladies and gentlemen, in this case you are going to learn more than you ever thought you would about the Islamic State, about ISIS, also known as ISIL, and you're going to hear experts talk about it in a broad array of detail.

The defendant is charged not only with participating in the attack there in Garland, but he is also charged with separately providing material support to the Islamic State, to ISIS.

I will talk in a little bit about how ISIS infuses this case and about how that terrorist organization has a broad, strategic agenda to inspire and recruit homegrown terrorists.

This afternoon I want to talk to you about four separate things. We're going to talk about what happened.

We're going to talk about why it happened. We're going to talk about the evidence. And we're going to talk about the

crimes.

But before we get into each of those four areas, I want to take a moment and talk to you about the defendant and his co-conspirators.

The defendant, Decarus Thomas, the name he was born with and the name that he went by back in 2012, the defendant and his two co-conspirators Nadir Soofi and Elton Simpson have known each other for a few years.

You will hear evidence in this case that back in 2012, the defendant, who then still was known as Decarus Thomas, lived in an apartment along with Elton Simpson.

You'll hear in this case that Elton Simpson also went by the name Ibrahim.

The two of them lived in an apartment here in Phoenix and they lived there alongside a third man. In the summer of 2012, the police executed a search warrant at their apartment. And when they did, they seized the defendant's laptop. It's a Lenovo laptop. And in it stuck a 2 gigabyte thumb drive. They seized it. After the search warrant they returned it.

And after the attack in Garland, the police, through another search warrant, searched the computer and the hard drive. You are going to hear that what they found on it was violent jihadi material, propaganda, material about violence.

Shortly after the search warrant was executed back in the summer of 2012, the defendant moved out. He moved out and

he moved away from Simpson. He was suspicious that the FBI was tracking was watching him. He was suspicious that the FBI was tracking him. And he was worried that he was being followed. You will hear that even for a time he cut off his contact with Elton Simpson. But as time moved on and the months carried forward, the defendant and Simpson started to spend time together again.

In the summer of 2012, two summers later, Elton
Simpson now lives in an apartment with Nadir Soofi. The two
of them live in an one-bedroom apartment. It's a one-bedroom
apartment that has adjacent to it a small living room with a
kitchen. In the bedroom Nadir Soofi lives. In the living
room on a L-shaped couch, that's where Elton Simpson lives and
sleeps.

You're going to hear that for 13 months the two men lived there with Ali Soofi. Ali is Nadir's younger brother. He's going to testify in this case. He lived there with the defendant. He lived there with Simpson and with his older brother Nadir.

For 13 months, up until four weeks before the attack, he slept on the other side of the L-shaped couch; Simpson sleeping on one side, he sleeping on the other side. And he watched. He watched as over that period of time Simpson, his brother Nadir, and the defendant became increasingly violent and jihadist.

He watched the defendant because the defendant was there too. Over time he was there often. He spent a lot of time with Simpson and Soofi. Often he even slept over.

And when the defendant would sleep over at the apartment, he would sleep on the side of the couch that Simpson would sleep and Simpson would sleep on the floor. During this time Ali will testify that the three men were soaking in ISIS propaganda. They were watching beheading videos and they were watching those videos on a TV screen that was right there feet away from the couch in the living room.

That TV screen was hooked up to a computer and everyone sitting in the living room could see what was on it; ISIS propaganda, beheading videos played loud.

You'll also hear that during this time Nadir and Simpson tried to convert Ali to be Muslim.

They pushed and they tried, but Ali wasn't budging. So they did become a little more guarded around him as he was not buying into their belief system. Ali was struggling at the time because Ali and Nadir worked together. The two brothers owned together a carpet cleaning business and they weren't making money. They weren't making money to pay rent. They weren't making money to buy food.

As the months progressed towards the fall of 2014, the Islamic State through a video, a video that was done by one of the key spokespeople for the Islamic State, they

released in September a proclamation which said that they were calling for foreign actors to attack in support of ISIL.

The proclamation said:

"The best thing you can do is to strive to do your best and kill any disbeliever, whether he be French, American or from any of their allies. Kill the disbeliever whether he be civilian or military. Attack their bases. Do not let them feel secure. Hunt them wherever they may be."

This proclamation went out in September.

Folks, you're going to hear a lot about the attack in Garland in May. And I want to focus in first on the five to six months before that attack happened.

You're going to hear evidence in this case that in November, Simpson forwarded an e-mail to the defendant where he conveyed the fact that in order for him to travel abroad, he had to notify his probation officer. In other words the government had to know that he was seeking permission to travel out of state.

A month later in late December you'll hear evidence in this case that the defendant was standing in a parking lot late at night purchasing a gun. And that when he did so, he peeled off \$300, handed it to the man that was selling him the gun, and with a wad of cash still in his hand, looked at him and said, "I'm looking for more guns. Let me know if you have some."

Days later on New Year's Eve you're going to hear evidence that the defendant was asking a friend, an employee of his if he could get him pipe bombs.

And then days after that on January 7th of last year, the Charlie Hebdo attack happened in Paris. Charlie Hebdo is a magazine that was -- that is in Paris. And the magazine had put forward on its cover a caricature, a drawing of the Prophet Muhammad.

You will hear that on January 7th, armed jihadi, violent perpetrators broke into the Charlie Hebdo Magazine and they killed 11 of the employees.

Media news releases of what had happened and the footage were all over the television. You're going to hear evidence in this case that witnesses saw the defendant cheering, watching footage about those people being killed by these violent jihadists in Paris. You're going to hear witnesses testify that he said, "Those are my people" as he cheered.

Throughout this month you will also hear that the defendant was attempting to buy silencers, bulletproof vests, and then more guns. You will hear testimony that the defendant purchased an Elk River rifle that he gave to Nadir.

Ali -- they weren't making money. They were inside their house and Nadir and the defendant come in. Nadir has this Elk River rifle. And Ali looks at him and says, "What

are you doing?" to which the defendant said, "I bought that for him." And Ali looked and Nadir said, "Maybe in time I will be able to pay him back."

You're going to hear about another weapon, another assault rifle that the defendant purchased for Simpson months before, a snubnose AK.

You're also going to hear from another witness, another friend of the defendant's. The defendant towards the middle of January reached out to a friend of his, a man by the name of Sergio Martinez-Chavez, and said to him, "I need you to take me shooting." Him in particular because Sergio knew of remote places in the desert where he could go and shoot without being detected.

Sergio was busy. He put him off for a little bit.

The defendant kept asking. And Sergio said, okay, I'll take you. When they went, the defendant showed up, not just himself, but with Simpson and Soofi. He drove them out to the desert where they fired semi-assault rifles.

You will hear that Simpson and Soofi weren't just standing and firing but they were running and firing these rifles at the same time and the defendant stood there laughing.

At the defendant's house on Cochise Road you're going to hear from witnesses, friends of the defendant who spent time there, including two children, Juan and Carlos, 11 and 12

years old. They lived across the street and they were friends with the defendant. They spent a considerable amount of time with the defendant towards the middle to the end of 2014 and through the first couple of months of 2015.

The defendant indoctrinated them into his form of Islam. He bought them presents; a Play Station, a watch, a phone, toys, he took them out to dinner. He told them that in order to be his friend they had to be Muslim. And he also told him that people that don't believe what he believes about Islam are called "kafirs" and that he wanted to kill kafirs.

As January turned to February, the Super Bowl was set to -- and did occur here in Glendale, Arizona, on February 1st. You're going to hear testimony that the group originally contemplated attacking the Super Bowl and the Westgate Mall, a mall that was adjacent to the Super Bowl facility, a place nearby where thousands of spectators from the Super Bowl would spend time and did spend time.

The defendant tried to obtain explosives and ultimately was unable to and so the group shifted their focus to a different attack.

Ladies and gentlemen, you're going to hear evidence in this case that on February 3rd the Islamic State released a video, a 26-year-old F-16 pilot, Jordanian pilot, crash landed in Syria. He was captured by the Islamic State and he was killed. Burned to death.

The video was released by the Islamic State's propaganda machine and it was aired here in the United States. You're going to hear evidence that the defendant, early in the morning, as that footage of the man being burned was aired, woke up Carlos. Enthusiastically, he wanted to show him the video of this man being burned alive.

On February 11th the Draw The Prophet Muhammad
Cartoon Contest was announced. It was announced both on
Facebook as well as on different parts of the Internet.
You'll see evidence in this case that two days later, on
February 13th, Simpson tweeted, sent out a message on his
Twitter account, about the contest happening.

You're going to hear evidence in this case about the defendant sitting in his house and being with his co-conspirators discussing their plans to attack the Draw The Prophet Muhammad Contest.

As February turned to March, the defendant, along with his co-conspirators, continued to discuss attacking and killing people at the Draw The Prophet Muhammad Contest. The defendant and his co-conspirators continued to watch these ISIS propaganda videos, the beheading videos.

And during this month the defendant taught his co-conspirators Simpson and Soofi how to work with their weapons, the Elk River rifle, that AK snubnose. The defendant taught both of them how to disassemble the rifles. How to

clean them. How to lubricate them. And then how to reassemble them.

Ali will testify about how he watched the defendant at their glass table, the little plexiglas table in their living room, teach the two men how to take care of their weapons.

You will also hear witnesses testify about the defendant talking about wanting to sell his possessions and move overseas to fight.

March turned to April. Over these four months,

January, February, March, and April, the defendant and his

co-conspirator Simpson talked frequently. Over those four

months they had 380 contacts over their phones, so in the form

of phone calls or text messages.

In this case you're not just going to see violent
ISIS propaganda videos on the co-conspirators' computers and
on their phones. You're also going to see it on the
defendant's computer, his Acer computer.

On or before April 21st, downloaded onto that computer, was a video called Flames of War. It was played. It's a 55-minute video that is an important recruitment video for the organization. It was set out in September. And it portrays the Islamic State's version of history. It also glorifies these jihadist videos or these jihadist fighters and it glorifies their fight and killing disbelievers. It's in

English.

And in this video it shows the murder of six different victims who it films them digging their graves and then at the end, shows their lifeless body in the grave that they had dug.

A person -- an English voiceover, in essence, tells

America that they are next.

On April 23rd, two days later, Simpson tweeted out about the Draw the Prophet Muhammad Contest. In particular, he tweeted because there were so many submissions, drawings for the contest, that the contest had announced that they were going to have more prizes. And he tweeted out, "Will they ever learn?"

You're going to hear that when the defendant spoke to the FBI he lied and he said that he wasn't in contact with Simpson before the attack.

You will hear testimony in this case the Thursday night, just days before the attack, that the defendant was seen in a restaurant picking up food to go with Simpson.

You'll also hear evidence of them at the mosque together the next day.

Ladies and gentlemen, you're going to hear evidence in this case from experts. You're going to hear evidence in this case from civilian witnesses; children, friends and family of the defendant, and his co-conspirators. Some of

these witnesses have checkered backgrounds and some do not.

Some of these witnesses are in custody right now on unrelated charges. And when they sit here before you, they will be in stripes. You will take all of that into account at the end of this case.

You're also going to see hard evidence in this case.

You're going to see the defendant's own hard drive. We have
talked about the computer, the Lenovo computer from 2012, and
also the thumb drive that was sticking into it.

You will see that there are violent jihadi videos and propaganda material in three separate places; so the computer from 2012, the thumb drive sticking into it, and the defendant's Acer computer from 2015.

On that computer from 2012 and the thumb drive you are going to hear evidence of a course that was on it. A .pdf document about a course that teaches individuals how to act securely on the Internet in order to evade police detection. You're also going to hear information about articles about killing civilians and how to target mass groups of civilians in order to inflict the greatest amount of damage. You are also going to see the Acer and you're going to see the Flames of War video.

Ladies and gentlemen, in this case the defendant and his co-conspirators obsessed over a now-dead Muslim cleric by the name of Anwar al-Awlaki. In this case you will probably

hear more than you probably thought you would about Anwar al-Awlaki. He is a man whose sermons preached and prayed that Allah would destroy the United States.

The evidence in this case is going to show that the defendant and his co-conspirators were obsessed with Anwar al-Awlaki and they were focused by his political agenda; the overthrow of the United States government and encouraging martyrs to commit jihad and kill Americans.

That, there, is Anwar al-Awlaki. And you are going to see evidence of Anwar al-Awlaki on the defendant's laptop. You're are going to see it on Soofi's phone, a phone that he picked up on the drive from Phoenix to Texas to conduct the attack, the 65-page sermon he downloaded. You are also going to see it on a list of scholars that Simpson left behind and handed to a 17-year-old boy on the evening before he and Soofi took off and drove to Garland.

I want to take a minute and talk about ISIS. This case is about a conspiracy to conduct an attack on U.S. soil to promote ISIL. And you are going to hear that these men were planning an attack on U.S. soil. I have talked about Garland specifically. In this case you are going to hear about different plans of attack and the fact that the defendant and his co-defendants finally settled on Garland.

The defendant and his co-conspirators were followers of ISIL. And you're going to hear a lot of information about

it, but I want to give you a quick snapshot.

ISIL is an organization that has been around for years, a few years. Back in 2010 they started to be led by a man by the name of Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. He is pictured here. Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi in the summer of 2014, on June 29th of 2014, stepped forward and announced himself to be the "Caliph" or the "Khalifa." And what that is is the commander of the faithful, the commander of all Muslims.

It's a unique concept to ISIS, because other terrorist organizations, al-Qa'ida included, do not believe that presently there is a Khalifa. And they certainly don't believe that Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi is the Khalifa, presently the commander or the leader of all Muslims. It's a belief specific to the Islamic State.

You are going to hear about their agenda. Their commitment to purifying the world by murdering nonbelievers.

Over the past couple of years ISIS has seized up territory in Iraq and Syria, territory greater in size right now than the United Kingdom and they are purging, destroying, killing nonbelievers.

The Islamic State believes that they are awaiting the end of times, a battle to end all battles that's going to happen in a place called Dabiq, Syria, where they are going to fight the West, the disbelievers, become victorious, and then that's going to usher in a period of Apocalypse.

The Islamic State is not al-Qa'ida but they do come from a splinter group of al-Qa'ida. So, therefore, they have some same, similar theories and roots. You're going to hear that there are some within ISIS that hold Osama bin Laden, obviously the commander of al-Qa'ida, to be an honorable person, somebody that they respect.

Social media. The social media wing of ISIS is also a unique facet of this particular terrorist organization.

They have created a propaganda machine that puts forward in an unprecedented race, in a unique way, very high-quality videos of death and killing.

They put out onto the Internet almost daily assassinations, killings of individual people. But unique to the Islamic State, they also put forward videos of assassinations of mass groups of people, men in black with the flag of ISIL, killing, beheading, shooting, hurting prisoners, people who are dressed in orange, which you will hear is a play on the prisoners from Guantanimo Bay.

And another facet of this particular group, they utilize Western recruiters or propagandists, English-speaking, charismatic, articulate individuals who seek out homegrown terrorists in the United States and other countries.

There has come to be an awareness since 2010 and 2011 amongst violent jihadi terrorist organizations that creating another 9/11 is very challenging and it's easier to inspire

1	and recruit extremists who are already located within that
2	particular country.
3	Talking about Twitter for a moment. In this case,
4	ladies and gentlemen, you are going to see more tweets than
5	you can shake a stick at, but I want to give you a brief
6	preview of some of the ones that you will see.
7	The first. We talked about this a couple of minutes
8	ago. This is a tweet, a message sent out as the evidence will
9	show from Simpson. The image right there in that box is a
10	picture of Anwar al-Awlaki and the message:
11	"When will they ever learn? They are planning on
12	selecting the best picture drawn of Rasulullah (saws) in
13	Texas."
14	That's the Muhammad. The Prophet.
15	One more. This tweet was sent out from Simpson just
16	minutes before; sixteen minutes before the attack in Garland.
17	Again, another picture of Anwar al-Awlaki.
18	"Shariah is Light."
19	"The bro with me and myself have given bay'ah to
20	Amirul Mu'mineen. May Allah accept us as mujahideen. Make
21	dua."
22	Meaning, the brother with me and myself have given
23	allegiance to the Admiral Mu'mineen.
24	That is Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi.
25	"May Allah accept us as mujahideen."

Or jihadists.

You are going to see other hard evidence in this case. We talked earlier about the weapons that the defendants, co-conspirators brought. You are going to hear evidence about how that weapon, top row on the right with the 36 next to it, the AK-47 pistol grip, was the weapon the defendant purchased for Simpson.

And then on the bottom in the middle with the 34, the Elk River AK-47 was the weapon -- 74 -- was the weapon that the defendant purchased for his other co-conspirator Nadir.

You will also hear evidence that some of the ammunition that was used in the Garland attack was purchased with the defendant and Simpson together. It was found at the scene. And a month after the attack, some of the same ammunition was also found in a safe in the defendant's closet in his bedroom.

You will hear FBI experts testify in this case from the lab in Quantico and they will testify about forensic analysis that was conducted on the shell casings found at the Wittmann scene, that desert scene, the place where Sergio took the defendant and he brought his co-conspirators to shoot.

You will hear how the shell casings there match shell casings found at the scene in Garland, Texas.

The defendant helped train his co-conspirators with the same weapons that his co-conspirators used in the Garland

attack. This case, ladies and gentlemen, ends in a shootout in a parking lot. And you are going to hear from the heroic law enforcement officers who were able to stave off the attack.

You are going to hear from Bruce Joiner. Bruce

Joiner was the unarmed security guard who first encountered

the defendant's co-conspirators as they drove into that

parking lot in Garland, Texas. You are going to hear how he

looked as Simpson and Soofi got out of their car, got out with

long rifles in their hands.

And then he looked at Simpson, the passenger, and he was smiling. And as he looked at his smile, he thought that it must be a joke. And then he heard the shots. As he heard the shots, he saw the passenger and the driver move to the back of the car that they came in and Joiner instinctively dove. He dove behind a tree. With the intensity of the moment, he didn't even realize that he had been shot.

You will also hear from Officer Stevens. Officer
Stevens who, in using his service pistol, was able to take
down Simpson and Soofi who were armed with semi-automatic
weapons and other weapons. You see here in this picture the
car and you see Simpson and Soofi. You also see the Elk River
drum magazine, the Elk River rifle that the defendant bought
for Soofi and you see that AK-74 that the defendant bought for
Simpson.

```
1
               Shortly after the attack, the Islamic State claimed
      responsibility. "The two brothers attained shahdah in Texas.
 2
      O Kuffar know that death is better than living humiliated.
 3
 4
      Allahu Akbar. Hash tag. Garland shooting."
 5
               The defendant is charged with five crimes and I want
 6
      to take a minute and walk through them.
 7
               Count 1 and Count 2 relate to the same type of
 8
               It's the interstate transportation of weapons with
      the intent to commit a felony.
 9
10
               It's a crime to take weapons across state lines with
11
      the intent to commit a felony. The government will prove that
12
      Simpson and Soofi carried their weapons from Phoenix to
13
      Garland, Texas, in order to murder people in Garland and that
14
      when they left, they had the plan to do just that. And that
15
      the defendant knew that Simpson and Soofi had that plan and he
16
      agreed to help them carry it out.
17
               Count 1 relates to the agreement.
               Count 2 is the act of aiding his co-conspirators
18
      before they left in their plan of transporting these firearms
19
20
      with the intent to commit a felony.
               Count 3. The defendant is charged with material
21
22
      false statements. Lies to the FBI.
23
               You will see in the count it lists five lies and
24
      we'll go through them one by one.
25
               The first: That the defendant did not go shooting in
```

the desert with Simpson and Soofi before May 3rd of 2015.

A second lie: Before May 3rd of 2015, neither Simpson nor Soofi fired the weapons they used in connection with the attack in Garland, Texas.

Third lie: Simpson and Soofi did not ask him, the defendant, to participate in an attack of any kind on or before May 3rd of 2015.

Fourth: That the defendant did not know in advance that Simpson and Soofi planned to conduct an attack in Garland, Texas.

And the fifth lie: That the defendant did not know that the Muhammad Art Exhibit and Contest that was to take place in Garland, Texas, on or about May 3rd of 2015, that he didn't know about it until after it occurred.

That's the fifth lie.

Ladies and gentlemen, in this case you only need to all agree on one lie. Certainly, the evidence will show, all five, but in the jury deliberation room just need to find and agree upon one.

Fourth charge. The defendant is charged in Count 4 with being a prohibited possessor in possession of a firearm.

The government will prove to you that the defendant was convicted of a felony. That he -- after he was convicted he was found in possession of a firearm and that weapon at some point had traveled from one state to another.

```
1
               Last, Count 5.
                               The defendant is charged with a
 2
      conspiracy to materially support the Islamic State.
      defendant helped Simpson and Soofi. The defendant knew that
 3
 4
      Simpson and Soofi were followers, supporters of ISIS, and he
 5
      agreed to help them carry out an attack in support of ISIS.
 6
               The crime is the agreement, not the act of the
 7
      attack.
               The defendant bought Simpson and Soofi weapons.
                                                                 The
 8
      defendant trained them with their weapons.
                                                  The defendant
 9
      taught Simpson and Soofi how to break them down, clean them,
10
      lubricate them, and reassemble them. And the defendant
11
      motivated Simpson and Soofi to make the attack.
12
               Ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to end where I began.
13
      The defendant was the third man of a team set on mass murder.
14
      Each had their role. Two were killed and one remains.
15
               After the evidence has come from that witness stand,
16
      we will stand before you again and ask you to find the
17
      defendant guilty as charged.
18
               Thank you.
19
               THE COURT:
                           Thank you, Ms. Brook.
               Ladies and gentlemen, we will take our afternoon
20
21
      break.
              We will reconvene in 20 minutes at 2:35.
22
               You are reminded of the admonition not to discuss the
23
      case among yourselves or with anyone else.
24
               You are not to form any conclusions about the case
25
      until you have heard all the evidence and begun your
```

```
1
      deliberations.
 2
               Court is in recess for 20 minutes.
          (Recess taken at 2:13 p.m.; resumed at 2:38 p.m.)
 3
               THE COURT:
                           Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.
 5
               Please sit down.
                                 The record will show the presence
 6
      of the jury, counsel, and the defendant.
 7
               Mr. Maynard, you may make your opening statement.
 8
      OPENING STATEMENT: Defense
 9
               MR. MAYNARD: Thank you, Your Honor.
10
               Good afternoon, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury.
11
               I want to introduce you to Mr. Abdul Malik Abdul
12
               Born in Philadelphia he was Decarus Thomas.
13
      father was a police officer. This is the man that the
14
      government has accused of all of these heinous crimes.
               Go ahead and sit down.
15
               On May 1st of 2015 he had a cousin that was -- or a
16
17
      nephew that was flying back in here from Philadelphia.
      nephew had worked with him before. He owned a moving company.
18
      His nephew was coming back to have a job with him.
19
               His other nephew that actually lived out here in
20
      Phoenix went to pick up his brother at the airport and about
21
      one o'clock in the afternoon they went to the mosque, one of
2.2
23
      the mosques here in Phoenix, and they prayed. And on Fridays
24
      for Muslims is like Sundays for Christians. It's the day of
25
     prayer for maybe an hour-and-a-half.
```

Afterwards, his nephew was going back to his house to live with him because his nephew was coming out here to work with him. His nephew had been in Philadelphia since I believe it was November of 2011. His nephew used to work with him before, but his problem was his nephew was a very devout Muslim. And at that time -- this was Decarus Thomas -- and he would not let his nephew kneel during the middle of the day to pray when they were working, so his nephew got mad and had gone home.

In the meantime in 2013, Decarus converted to Islam. He changed his name to Abdul Malik Abdul Kareem. So the nephew is coming back to live with him and work with him.

They see each other at the mosque. They also see a number of other people. They see Simpson and they see Soofi there. And Malik invites a lot of people over that night for dinner. He's going to cook. In fact, he's going to cook a goat.

But as the day goes on, he has a medical appointment that he has to go to and he realizes he can't buy the meat and get everything prepared for that night, so he calls Simpson, texts other people, and tells them I'm not going to have the dinner until tomorrow night, which is going to be May 2nd.

This is the person that is the bank roller, trainer, and motivator, according to the government.

You need to understand that Phoenix, Arizona, to

Garland, Texas, is over a thousand miles.

The next day he prepares the food -- actually prepares it that night. He has a number of people that come over to have dinner and lunch with him. Simpson sends him a text and you are going to see the text and it says: I'm sorry I'm not going to be able to make it. And you're going to have to decide whether or not this was all a ruse; Simpson saying "I can't make it."

On May 3rd in the evening, the government is exactly right as to what happens with Simpson and Soofi. They initiate some sort of an attack in Garland, Texas, at this Muhammad Drawing Contest.

What you're going to hear from not only my client, he said this over and over to the FBI, but you're also going to hear it from people in the Muslim Community here. This was not a well-known event. There were not 200 people at this Muslim drawing contest, this Muhammad drawing contest, there were 160. It got notoriety after this event occurred. Okay.

Malik is sitting in a Red Lobster restaurant that night with his nephew and he's having a good time. He's enjoying himself. They have ordered food. They're sitting down and a phone call comes in from his other nephew saying that Simpson' brother has called saying -- because he's being contacted by somebody from the press and they want to know:

Do you know whether your brother Elton Simpson is

here in Phoenix? Is he in Texas? Is he involved in something in Texas? What's going on?

And that information is conveyed to Malik.

The reaction that changes on his face that you will hear from his nephew is shock. He has no idea what has gone on. They pack up -- they get the restaurant to pack up their food. They take it and they leave.

And his nephew has told him that he has gone by Simpson' house and that there are FBI there and there are agents and there's police officers. So he drives over there to see what's going on. And then he drives to the house of another friend that's good friends with Simpson to see if he knows what's going on.

And that friend and Malik and his nephew drive back to Simpson's house. In fact, they see some tarps outside. They think Simpson has been involved in something and that maybe he's dead and he's lying on the ground out there. They don't know anything about Garland, Texas.

Later that evening he goes to Simpson's father's house trying to find out what's happened.

Now, through the course of the next couple of weeks and starting the next day, the FBI has a very large investigation going on and they start interviewing lots of people who knew Simpson and Soofi at the mosque that they attended.

They interview people that they worked with. They interviewed anybody around there. You're going to hear from the government. They'll talk about how they went into Simpson's and Soofi's apartment and what they found there.

And that's going to be really important to look at what was on Simpson and Soofi's computers, their cell phones, in their apartment, because then they call Malik, the FBI does, and they ask him to come into the FBI office for an interview and he comes involuntarily and he's interviewed with them.

And that's the interview that they have now charged him with lying to the FBI. And I would love to show you the videotape of the interview because the FBI had surreptitiously put in a camera and a recorder so that they could record it so you would know exactly what he said.

But somehow or another it either didn't get turned on or got destroyed but we don't have that videotape. All we have is the word of the two FBI agents that were in there who thought that they were videotaping this.

Well, and then there was a camera up in the corner, a security camera. And as the judge will tell you, one of the things you do is when you listen to witnesses, you not only listen to what they say, but you watch them. And you tell -- are they telling the truth? What's their body language like?

And I would love to show you that video of the

interview with the FBI with Malik but the FBI destroyed it.

Said: I don't have it.

Now, I do have an interview that takes place on June 10th when they finally arrest him because he doesn't lawyer-up at the time. He sits down and tells them what he knows. And you'll see that and you'll hear that.

But let's go back a little bit and talk about why this all came about. My client who the government says is the bank roller, the trainer, the motivator, apparently the leader of this thing, adopts Islam in 2013.

Elton Simpson, he became a Muslim in 2004. You're going to hear evidence that starting in about 2005, 2006, the FBI thought that Simpson was becoming radicalized. And over the course of the next four or five years they paid \$140,000 to a Somali informant to tape Simpson's conversations. Took four or five years for them to do this. And then they finally bring charges against him in 2009 and he goes to trial in 2010 and the judge decides that he's lied to the FBI but not about terrorism.

Okay. So Simpson then is on probation. Malik doesn't meet Simpson until 2011 and doesn't know anything about this trial that's gone on. He's not a practicing Muslim at the time. He's dabbling in it. He's looking at it. He's going to the mosque on occasion. But he hasn't converted. He hasn't changed his name.

Now, he moves in -- and the government just told you in their opening -- he moved in with Simpson and another guy.

Well, he moved in with Simpson, another fellow, Abubaker

Ahmed, and there was a fourth individual that was there.

And the government does a raid on this house in 2012 because they think that Abubaker Ahmed is making false certificates for the ASU graduation certificates.

But I believe it was a pretext because I think the evidence is going to show they went in and they got everybody's computer about this and they got my client's computer and when they interviewed him he said, yes, this is my computer. The evidence is there are other people in this house that use my computer. And there's a flash drive in that computer. He said it's not mine. I don't know whose it is but that flash drive is not mine.

And there is a great deal of radical material on that flash drive and that's going to be one of the questions that you're going to be asked in this case is who owned the flash drive and was it his? Or is this the kind of material that was found all the time on Simpson's stuff?

Now, the government just told you in the opening that the evidence would show that they had a falling out at that point and that they moved apart in 2012. It didn't happen.

They moved to another apartment in 2012. He continued to live with Simpson. Simpson was his friend. Was his buddy.

And they lived together until the summer of 2013.

Now, in the summer of 2013, he and Simpson did have a falling out and he believed that Simpson had put some sort of a tracking device on his car or something and so he told Simpson, look, I don't want to be around you. I don't want to be involved in this kind of stuff. You've got to leave. And Simpson left and they never lived together after the summer of 2013.

Now, this person who is alleged to be this mastermind, bank roller of this terrorist plot, who does he now start living with? Well, he brings in some young Hispanic boys that worked with him on his moving company. He brings in a Vietnam war vet who's a Christian named Billy Elliott.

Billy Elliott is going to come in here and testify.

I'm going to tell you right now you're going to have a hard time listening to Billy Elliott because he only has half a lip. He got it bitten off at some point. And they're going to testify about what he was like from 2013 to 2015.

They lived together -- he and Elliott lived together through that whole period of time -- and they're going to tell you there's no radicalization things going on. He's not watching the kinds of things the government argues that he's watching.

There's no question that you're going to hear some evidence from some people that are going to say that he was

doing radical things. You're going to hear an individual say that he asked him to build a pipe bomb.

What I tell you to do is just wait till you hear the evidence and keep an open mind till you hear the cross-examination. You need to look at the motivation behind what these people say. You need to look at the timing of what they say. You need to look to see if they're really telling the truth.

Now, the government showed you pictures of Anwar al-Awlaki, a picture that Simpson had on his Twitter page.

There will be evidence that my client listened to some CDs of Anwar al-Awlaki. But there will also be evidence that shows that Anwar al-Awlaki was an American-born cleric. His father was an engineer. He was born while his dad was in school over here. And he was an Imam in California for a while and he was an Imam in Falls Church, Virginia, and he made a lot of videos that were about the Prophet and the Qur'an and those types of issues.

And you are going to hear evidence from a number of Muslims that the large percentage of the American Muslim population listened to those CDs. There's no question that later on al-Awlaki became radicalized and he did produce CDs later on that are about terrorism and radicalization. And he's the first American that was ever killed and authorized to be killed in a drone strike by the United States.

But the DVDs and the CDs that my client had are not those. It's the ones that were at the very beginning in his non-radicalized period.

In 2014 my client again begins to get friendly again with Simpson. Let me make it clear. Did he go out into the desert shooting with Simpson? Yes. On two occasions. All right. Two occasions. Both times were with a man by the name of Sergio Martinez.

He took Simpson with him to Sergio Martinez's house for a birthday celebration. There are numerous members of Sergio Martinez's family there. It's Sergio Martinez's mother's house. Everybody is out shooting guns in the backyard. There is nobody doing any training on how to shoot a gun. He's not training anybody. He's not providing the guns. Simpson happens to be there at a birthday party.

And I hope the government brings in Sergio Martinez.

If not, I will, and you'll hear that testimony.

Now, in January of 2015, he calls Martinez again and says, look, I've got a couple of friends that want to shoot guns. Can we come out and shoot? And Martinez says, yes.

So they go out there to shoot at Martinez's house again. And Martinez gets his two boys who I think are 6 and 8, puts them in the car, and they all go out into the desert shooting.

And you're going to have to decide whether or not

this is somebody training radicals to do an attack in January of 2015, if they would call their Christian/Hispanic friend with his two children and go out shooting.

And as the government just told you a few minutes ago, he's laughing. He's laughing with Martinez because Soofi and Simpson each have AK-47s. He's never shot one before.

Neither has Martinez. And they're laughing because these guys don't know what they're doing. Martinez has got -- he's not training them. This is an over-active imagination by the government.

What happens after this is that he has conversations with Simpson and Soofi but they're not living together. He has a business to run. He has homeless people that are living at his apartment with children there. This very alleged devout Muslim who's going to do these terrible things has all of these homeless Christian folks along with Billy Elliott and others living with him.

Now, the government has told you just a few moments ago that there are 380 contacts over the phone between the two of them. There may have been 380 calls but there weren't 380 connections.

Again, you're going to hear an awful lot of evidence both from the government and from the defense on the number of phone calls that were done, how many of them were actually connected, and you're going to get a lot of information about

texts and text messages that were sent.

Those text messages are really important because social media in this case is going to be very, very important. The government has some witnesses that are going to come in and testify that my client would go out every Friday with Simpson and Soofi shooting in the desert. It didn't happen.

You're going to look at these telephone records to see where they were traveling to to see if Simpson and Soofi were even with my client, with Malik. Did they go into the desert? Did they ever go into the desert where these individuals said they were going shooting on a Friday, the holy day, the Sabbath day for the Islamic religion?

There are going to be some children that testify in this case. And let me tell you ahead of time, watching children testify about things can be very difficult.

I believe that the really difficult one in this case will be Nadir Soofi's son. He was interviewed by the FBI.

He's been videotaped. I'm assuming he is going to come in and testify. It's hard watching an 8 or 9-year-old son testify about his dead father, especially when he knew exactly what his father was going to do. And his father was teaching him at that age to shoot a gun.

You're not going to hear any evidence from Nadir Soofi that my client was involved whatsoever or from Nadir Soofi's son. But that son is going to implicate his father.

He's going to talk about Simpson. And he's going to talk about Ali.

And you heard the government tell you about what Ali is going to come in here and testify. It will be interesting to see what Mr. Ali says -- or Ali Soofi says -- because Ali Soofi's testimony has changed dramatically over this. He is interviewed on May 4th, the day after his brother is killed. As days go on his testimony just starts changing.

Why? It's going to be for you to decide after you hear cross-examination. You look at time lines and you look at the evidence in this case.

Did he know more than he knew and he's letting on?

He lived with them. He lived with Soofi and Simpson. And
there's no question they carried out a terrorist act.

You are not going to hear anything from the defense that this was not an act of terrorism by Soofi and by Simpson.

But one of the other things the government didn't mention to you is that hours -- hours before the attack occurred in Garland, Texas, the FBI is sending e-mails to Garland, Texas, with Simpson's picture on it. Because somehow or another, they believe that he may be involved in an attack up there. But it appears that somebody at the government forgot to open the e-mail so they didn't distribute it to everybody there.

Are some people embarrassed about what happened? I

think so. Are they trying to blame somebody else? You'll
decide.

This is a case where it is really guilt by

association. He's there. He went shooting with them. He did go to the mosque that they went to. He was a friend of Simpson's.

But you need to look at the evidence in this case, and particularly, the electronic evidence. Not just what people say, but when we look at electronic evidence, when we go in and look at the computers, look at Simpson's computer, what did he have on it? Lots and lots and lots of radicalized material, things that promoted terrorism.

When we look at Soofi's cell phones and his computer, the one that he shared with Simpson, lots and lots of radicalized information and terrorist information.

When you look at Malik's computer and his cell phones, you're not going to find that. You might find one or two things, but nothing. They look completely different.

Now, the government has just now told you that he's basically the mastermind. He's the money man. He's the trainer. He's the motivator.

After you have listened to all of this evidence, I believe that you'll come to the conclusion that my client was friends. He had no idea they were going to do this. He had no idea that they were going to Dallas, Texas.

Let me talk briefly, just briefly, about the different charges because Count 1 and 2 and Counts 5 deal with that trip to Garland, Texas, where that act of terrorism took place. Okay.

The count that deals with whether he lied to the FBI or not, you're going to have to make that decision. I wish I had that video to show you. I wish we knew exactly what he said. He certainly has always denied that he knew they were going to Garland, Texas, or that they asked him to go to Garland, Texas, or he knew they were going to do anything like that.

When it comes to the issue of whether or not he is a felon in possession, the evidence is going to be clear. All right. He doesn't have one felony conviction. He has two.

Back over ten years ago in about a four-year period he got two felony DUIs. All right. Those are the felonies that he had. He should not have possessed a gun. And the evidence is going to show that he carried a gun all the time. He had a .38 and he had a 9 millimeter.

It's going to be clear. And he carried that .38 because he had a moving business and he would go and there were times when he had been threatened.

Should he have carried it? No. Did he? Yes.

At the close of this case all I'm asking you to do now is keep an open mind. Listen to the examinations. Pay

1	garaful attention to the elegtropic information in hore the
1	careful attention to the electronic information in here, the
2	hard evidence that we can see. Pay careful attention to the
3	cross-examinations and look at people's credibility and
4	whether they're telling the truth.
5	And I suggest to you that a large number of the
6	government's witnesses are not telling the truth.
7	Thank you.
8	THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Maynard.
9	The government may call its first witness.
10	MR. KOEHLER: Thank you, Your Honor. The United
11	States calls Bruce Joiner.
12	If I could retrieve Exhibit 1 from the clerk, please?
13	THE COURT: Sir, please come forward and be sworn.
14	(Witness duly sworn)
15	THE CLERK: Please state your name for the record and
16	spell your last name.
17	THE WITNESS: Bruce David Joiner. J-O-I-N-E-R.
18	BRUCE DAVID JOINER, WITNESS, SWORN
19	DIRECT EXAMINATION
20	BY MR. KOEHLER:
21	Q Good afternoon, sir.
22	A Good afternoon.
23	Q Would you please introduce yourself to the jury and tell
24	them where you work.
	0

1 District. It's a school district that has three cities there 2 in the Dallas area of Texas. What do you do for the Garland Independent School 3 District? 5 I work in their Security Department. And you want me to 6 elaborate a little or? 7 What do you do working in their Security Department? Thank you. Basically, we're almost like a police 8 department, except that because we're security, we are not 9 10 armed and we patrol the schools after hours. And we're in the 11 schools during hours, checking doors, making sure they're 12 locked, looking for safety issues, and that kind of thing. 13 You mentioned that because you're security, you're not 14 armed. Is someone who is not a sworn law enforcement officer 15 permitted to carry a gun on any form of school property in the 16 State of Texas? 17 They are not allowed. No. Were you in the past at times acting as a sworn police 18 officer? 19 20 Α Yes. During what time frames were that and what jurisdictions? 21 22 Α From 2001 to 2005 I was at Baylor Healthcare Systems which 23 is a private healthcare system that had their own police 24 department. And then after that, I was with the City of 25 Rowlett for about six months.

1 Q Can you please spell "Rowlett" for our court reporter? 2 Α Yes. R-O-W-L-E-T-T. Thank you. 3 Q 4 Now, you mentioned that you work as a security quard 5 for the Garland Independent School District; is that right? Α Yes. 6 7 Were you working on May 3 of 2015? Yes, I was. 8 Α Where were you assigned that day? 9 10 I was assigned to the parking lot duties, specifically, 11 the entrance for the VIP speakers and hosts of the event, as 12 well as any workers that would be coming in and out. 13 I would like to switch the witness's monitor to the 14 document camera, please. 15 Sir, do you recognize what is here on Exhibit 1? 16 Α Yes. 17 Can you tell the Court and jury what that is? That is the west parking lot of the Curtis Culwell Center. 18 Α Is that where this event was being held? 19 Q Yes, sir, in the conference area. 20 Α And does this photograph fairly and accurately depict an 21 22 overhead view of the Curtis Culwell Center and the west 23 parking lot? 24 Yes. 25 MR. KOEHLER: Move to admit Exhibit 1 and publish.

```
1
               MR. MAYNARD: No objection, Your Honor.
               THE COURT: One is admitted.
 2
          (Exhibit No. 1 admitted in evidence.)
 3
 4
      BY MR. KOEHLER:
 5
          The monitor that's in front of you has a touch screen.
          Okay.
 6
      Α
 7
          Can you please use the touch screen there and draw a
      circle in the area of the parking lot where you were
 8
      stationed?
 9
10
          The entry. (Indicating)
11
          And what time did you start your service there at the
12
      entry to the parking lot?
13
          I think we arrived around 12:00 and I began at that
14
      station at one o'clock.
15
          What is the name of the road that is running along the
      parking lot there?
16
17
          Naaman School Road.
          And what was your assigned duty there at the parking lot?
18
          Basically, it was to screen anybody coming in, making sure
19
      that those that were regular attendees of the event didn't get
20
      into the parking where we were only allowing the workers and
21
22
      the security detail vehicles, as well as the speakers and
23
      hosts of the event.
          Looking at the photograph, your circle is more or less in
24
25
      the top upper half and center of the photograph going left to
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```
1
      right, correct?
 2
          Say that again? I'm sorry.
 3
          Your circle is a little bit above center?
      Α
          Yes.
 5
          And a little bit to the left of center?
 6
      Α
          Right.
 7
      Q
          Looking left to right.
               Looking at that photograph, which direction was the
 8
      main parking lot?
 9
10
          The main parking lot was to the right, so it was farther
      down to the right of the monitor.
11
12
          And during the course of the day, did you have vehicles
13
      approach you coming along Naaman School Road?
14
          Yes, we did. We had several vehicles that day. I'm not
15
      sure how many, at least 20 that would -- some of them actually
16
      pulled into the driveway and stopped and asked us questions,
17
      others slowed down and rolled down their windows and asked
      questions. And most of the time it was somebody going to the
18
      other parking area.
19
20
          To the main parking area?
          To the main parking area.
21
      Α
22
          Did you also have people come through there --
23
               First off, was there someone with you at that
24
      location?
25
      Α
          Yes.
```

```
1
      Q
          And who was with you?
 2
          Officer Greg Stevens with the Garland Police Department.
          And looking at the photograph there, did he have a vehicle
 3
      with him?
 5
          He did. His vehicle was actually parked inside of the
 6
      sidewalk. If you can imagine the line of the sidewalk, he
 7
      parked his vehicle across the -- kind of the exit-side of that
 8
      entrance.
               So right on this side right here (indicating) he has
 9
10
      blocked off half of the circle -- I mean the entrance -- with
11
      his vehicle. And so we're kind of standing. We have cones
12
      and we're standing, pretty much taking advantage of the shade
13
      from those trees that are there. So we were in around there.
14
               And then we would approach a vehicle as it stopped
15
      and answer any questions and direct them. If they were
16
      workers or something like that, then we removed the cones and
17
      let them pass through.
          Do you recall how many people you had come into the VIP
18
      section of the Culwell Center, roughly?
19
          There were only two really big entourages. One was the
20
      host Emily Geller and her group. The second was the speaker.
21
22
      I don't really know him, but his entourage came through.
23
               The rest were workers. And they had actually had
24
      early on in that afternoon an orientation for some new workers
25
      that came and left before the event. So probably in all that
```

```
1
      day there was probably 30 or 40 people that we had let in
 2
      their -- vehicles, I should say -- but most of those were gone
 3
      before -- because they were there for the workers'
      orientation.
 5
          Do you recall how big the two groups were that were with
 6
     Ms. Geller and the speaker?
 7
     Α
          I would say at least three SUVs each.
          And each one of them fully loaded?
 8
          They were tinted. I mean, I would assume that they were
 9
10
     pretty well fully loaded.
11
          All right. Very good.
      Q
12
               Do you remember what the event was that was being
13
      held there at the Culwell Center that day?
14
          Yes. It was a Draw the Prophet Contest.
15
               There was a prize. They had a speaker from Holland
      who spoke in opposition to Islam.
16
17
          All right. Do you remember about what time that event was
      letting out?
18
          It was about 6:40 or so. I think when we got a radio
19
      transmission that they had awarded the prize money and that
20
      they were dismissing the program, kind of a "get ready there's
21
22
      going to be foot traffic and people going to their cars" and
23
      stuff like that.
24
          And did you start to see a little bit of that foot
25
      traffic?
```

1 I had just seen a few people. Most of the parking is off 2 of this view. They were not in this parking area that you see here in this camera view and so we did not see very many 3 people, but we did see a few. 5 When all this was going on, did something unusual happen near the parking lot? 6 7 Α We had another vehicle pull up. What was different was it pulled up rather abruptly and stop -- it did not --8 Can you describe the vehicle? 9 Q 10 Pardon? Α 11 Can you describe the vehicle, please. 12 It was a dark-colored sedan. I believe it was a four-door but I'm not sure. It stopped. It just -- just the right nose 13 14 of the vehicle was actually in the driveway. 15 I'm going to change the color so that where you're standing stays there. 16 17 Okay. Α If you can go ahead and make a line. I changed it from 18 red to blue. If you would go ahead and make a line in the 19 road where the car pulled up and stopped. 20 Oh, it stayed red. Okay. Well, we'll stick with red 21 22 then. 23 Okay. It's actually just a little bit -- I'm not very precise with this, but it's kind of in the -- it doesn't go 24 25 over the sidewalk, but it pulls in the entrance and kind of

1 that angle. They came from the west and were headed eastbound 2 on Naaman School Road. So were they in -- you showed them in the lane that was 3 4 closest to you. 5 Were they traveling in the correct direction of that 6 lane going toward the right side of the photograph? 7 Α Yes, they were. And you mentioned they were traveling and they made an 8 abrupt stop. Can you go ahead and describe what happened from 9 10 there? 11 It's not a high-speed area, but most of the people 12 had kind of eased in there when they pulled in because they were kind of looking for where to go. 13 14 This car just pulled up and -- it didn't screech to a 15 stop, but it stopped pretty abruptly and both doors just 16 instantly popped open and both the driver and the passenger 17 got out. They had their guns, rifles in their hands at the 18 time, and so it was very different than -- I had actually 19 taken a couple steps towards the vehicle expecting to answer a 20 question about whatever question they had, but then I noticed 21 22 the guns right away. 23 Were you expecting to give them directions or something 24 along those lines? 25 That's why I was approaching the vehicle. I would Α Yeah.

```
1
      have never approached it had I thought anything different.
 2
          Did you focus on either the driver or the passenger at the
      point where they started to come out of the vehicle?
 3
          I was on the passenger's side and I focused on the
 5
      passenger. He had a very kind of surreal-looking smile on his
 6
      face and it just kind of caught me as one of those moments
 7
      that I remember.
          Did that smile make you think anything about what was
 8
      going on at that point?
 9
10
          Yeah. It kind of threw me for a brief second. I thought
11
      it might be some kind of prank and that somebody was going to
12
      get hurt because, if you know anything about Garland, Texas,
      they don't play around. And --
13
14
               But as quickly as that thought went into my mind, I
15
      realized that this was not a prank.
16
          What did you do after that?
17
          My best memory is is I dove to the ground and I hid behind
      the trees over here -- can I still mark this?
18
19
      0
          Yes.
          So I'm kind of behind this tree here laying on the ground
20
      (Indicating).
21
22
               The tree base is just about as big as my head, so I'm
23
      just kind of at an angle from where their car is, trying to
24
      get as much of me behind a small tree as I can.
25
          Could you hear anything happen while this was going on?
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"Are you hit?"

I'm not sure when I picked up on the gunfire. know I did not hear the initial shots. But once I got behind the tree and peeked out from behind there, then I could hear the shots. I don't know how many shots I heard exactly, but I heard about three kind of bursts of guns. And by then I could hear the police officers giving commands to stop moving. Stop moving. They were also yelling for Officer Stevens, who had kind of wandered out to the back of their car, for him to get back with the other officers behind his vehicle just so there would be no crossfire or anything like that. They actually yelled "cease fire, cease fire" at one point in order to draw him back into the protection of the group and his vehicle. What do you remember happening after that? After that the SWAT vehicle comes, the armored vehicle, they call it "the Cat" came up from the rear. Officers came off of it from off the side of it. They were standing in -there were two more rifle rounds. And from that point on there was no more shooting. What happened after the shooting stopped? After the shooting stopped, I heard a female officer Brandy Johnson, Officer Brandy Johnson call to me and say,

1 And I said, "I don't know." 2 And just about as quickly as she asked me that question, I began to feel the burning in my leq. And I looked 3 down at my boot and pulled my pant legs up and said, "Yes, I 4 5 am hit." Where were you struck? 6 7 I was struck in the left leq towards the outside between my ankle and my knee, kind of halfway up there. If you're 8 familiar with boots, it would be just above the bootline. 9 10 Were you treated at the scene? 11 I was treated. They pulled their vehicle around and kind 12 of blocked the area between me and the suspects. Again, they 13 were still thinking that this might have an explosive device 14 with it and they pulled me to the rear of the vehicle. They 15 initially put a triage on my lower leg and then they decided 16 to move it up to my upper leg to triage a tourniquet to triage 17 that. And then from there they took me to the -- what would 18 be the back of the parking lot where an ambulance was waiting. 19 There was an ambulance at the event the whole time. 20 And from that point forward you had no further 21 22 observation? 23 Once I was in the ambulance, I had no further observation 24 of what went on. 25 And were you carried away immediately in the ambulance? Q

```
1
          I probably had another five to ten minutes there as they
 2
      were triaging and getting my vitals. And I had asked them to
 3
      let me call my wife and to call my boss who was there on the
 4
      property so that I could tell them that I was okay.
 5
               And so there was a little delay. I don't know how
 6
      long exactly before we were headed some place. They had to
 7
      make a decision about which hospital I would be going to as
 8
      well.
          After your hospital treatment, did you have any further
 9
10
      complications from the injury?
11
     Α
          No.
12
               MR. KOEHLER: No further questions for the witness,
13
      Your Honor.
14
               THE COURT: Any questions, Mr. Maynard?
15
                            CROSS EXAMINATION
16
      BY MR. MAYNARD:
17
          Very briefly. Good afternoon, Mr. Joiner.
        Good afternoon.
18
      Α
          When you said that the passenger got out and he had a
19
      serene-looking smile, was it sort of a goofy look on his face?
20
               It was kind of "I gotcha" and I just never had
21
      Α
22
      experienced anything like that before.
23
          And I hope you don't again.
      Q
24
      Α
          Yeah.
25
          What about the driver? Did you see any look on his face
      Q
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1 or did you get to see his face? 2 Not really. He was moving to the rear of the vehicle. would describe it as not shielding themselves behind the 3 vehicle, but actually moving just to the rear where the 5 vehicle was. 6 Okay. There was a very fast reaction. Was there a lot of 7 security at this particular event? There was a lot of security at this event. There weren't 8 a lot of security at that particular entrance. 9 10 Where you were? Q 11 Right. Α 12 Okay. Can you tell the jury, give them some idea of how much security was there? 13 14 I can tell you that -- and I don't know where they were. 15 While we work with the Garland Police Department, they don't 16 divulge all their secrets. But they had snipers on a nearby 17 building that would have been blocked in this case by trees and foliage like that. 18 They had several officers at the other entrance with 19 They had the SWAT team at the dock waiting. 20 also had uniformed officers in their vehicles in the parking 21 22 area patrolling. They had motorcycle officers that were, 23 basically, just making the loop around Naaman School Road and 24 going around and just kept making the loop. And they were 25 checking license plates as they went along just for -- looking

1 for anything suspicious. 2 And had you participated in prior days in some meetings where there were discussions about safety and officers and how 3 many there would be there and that kind of thing? 5 I didn't attend the official meetings that were held with 6 the Garland P.D. and school officials, but I was briefed in 7 our security briefing before the event. MR. MAYNARD: No further questions. 8 THE COURT: Any questions on redirect? 9 10 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 11 BY MR. KOEHLER: 12 You mentioned it was a kind of "gotcha" kind of a grin. Can you describe how wide his smile was, if that makes any 13 14 sense? 15 I guess just kind of the Cheshire cat grin. If you have seen that, it's just a very wide smile. It was not 16 17 necessarily -- I don't even remember teeth. It was just a huge grin. 18 And that's why I think initially I thought it might 19 be a prank. But then I thought, no, that's a "gotcha" and he 20 really did have me because I was taking steps towards him. 21 22 Did you see the rifle start to come up at all? 23 They were messing with the rifles, but honestly, I don't remember other than them probably getting them to the ready 24 25 position. But my focus was getting to cover. I was unarmed.

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1
      I knew I was unarmed. And I had already picked my spot to be.
 2
               MR. KOEHLER: No further questions.
               THE COURT: May this witness be excused?
 3
               MR. KOEHLER: Yes, Your Honor.
 4
 5
               THE COURT: Is there any objection?
               MR. MAYNARD: No, Your Honor.
 6
 7
               THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Joiner. You may step down
      and you are excused as a witness.
 8
               Mr. Koehler, your next witness, please.
 9
10
               MR. KOEHLER: Your Honor, before we go on with our
11
     next witness, there is an exhibit we need to discuss with
12
      defense counsel if we could take just a couple minute break to
      do that.
13
               THE COURT: No. Call your next witness please.
14
15
               MR. KOEHLER: The government calls Gregory Stevens.
               MR. MAYNARD: And, Your Honor, I forgot to invoke the
16
17
      rule.
               THE COURT: Oh, well, we can take care of that.
18
               Are there other witnesses that are present?
19
20
               MR. KOEHLER: Not in the courtroom, Your Honor.
               THE COURT: Outside?
21
22
               We need to get everybody in, Mr. Maynard, and invoke
23
      the rule.
24
               MR. KOEHLER: We have treated the rule as invoked and
25
      all of our witnesses are either downstairs or one waiting in
```

1 the anteroom. 2 THE COURT: Okay. Let's have any witnesses that are present in the environs of the courtroom come in and we'll 3 4 swear them and advise them concerning the rule. 5 MR. KOEHLER: Certainly. 6 THE COURT: So while the witness is coming in, the 7 rule we're talking about is called the Rule to Exclude 8 Witnesses, which means that witnesses can't be in the courtroom listening to other witnesses' testimony before they 9 10 testify. And they're not allowed to talk to each other about 11 their testimony. 12 Nobody else? Okay. Sir, would you please come 13 forward and be sworn. 14 (Witness duly sworn) 15 THE CLERK: Please state your name for the record and spell your last name. 16 17 THE WITNESS: I'm Officer G.B. Stevens. spelled S-T-E-V-E-N-S. It's Gregory Brian Stevens. 18 19 THE COURT: And since there are no other witnesses present to be advised concerning the requirements of the rule, 20 I'm going to ask that the lawyers advise all of the witnesses 21 22 as they appear of the requirements of the rule. 23 And we will also post the door so that witnesses do 24 not come into the courtroom until they're called in to 25 testify.

1	You may proceed, Mr. Koehler.
2	MR. KOEHLER: Thank you, Your Honor.
3	OFFICER GREGORY BRIAN STEVENS, WITNESS, SWORN
4	DIRECT EXAMINATION
5	BY MR. KOEHLER:
6	Q Sir, would you please introduce yourself to the jury.
7	A I'm Officer Greg Stevens. I'm a police officer in the
8	City of Garland, Texas.
9	Q How long have you been so employed?
10	A Just shy of 38 years.
11	Q What are your day-to-day duties with the Garland Police
12	Department?
13	A I'm assigned to the Traffic Division. Basically, my
14	duties include selective traffic enforcement, accident
15	investigation. In the Traffic Unit we have some specialized
16	training to do accident reconstruction, anything related to
17	traffic escorts, those kinds of things.
18	Q And before joining the Garland Police Department, what did
19	you do?
20	A I was a student and worked part-time for a university
21	police department as a dispatcher. I was not a sworn officer.
22	Q Were you on duty on May 3rd of 2015?
23	A I was.
24	Q What were you doing that day?
25	A I had I was working a special assignment at the Curtis

- 1 Culwell Center for an event that was taking place there. 2 was an extra duty job. And do you recall the name of the event that was being 3 held?
- 5 I believe it was called the Draw the Prophet Contest.
- Where were you stationed that day? 6
- 7 I was at the west entrance to the Center, to the parking area of the Center. 8
- Can you tell us what time you started your duty there at 9 10 the west entrance?
- I arrived about -- and checked in with Lieutenant 11 12 Colasanto about 1:30 in the afternoon.
- Do you recall approximately how many officers were on duty 13
- 14 in the vicinity of the Curtis Culwell Center that day?
- 15 I would just have to guesstimate probably 30; 25 to 30. Α
- And was that a normal security profile there at the Curtis 16
- 17 Culwell Center for an event?
- It was a -- it was a little more -- there were more 18 No.
- officers than usual because we had some concerns about the 19
- 20 event.
- 21 Explain what those concerns were.
- 22 Well, the nature of the event -- we had heard -- and this
- 23 was relayed to me by some supervisory personnel -- we had
- 24 heard that there were some possible threats to the event due
- 25 to the nature of it.

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Q

And so as a precaution, we put together a response plan that was certainly not typical of most events that would be held there. Was there also private security present at the event? There were some security personnel for the promoter of the event and also a guest speaker there. Q Do you remember the name of the promoter of the event? Her name was Pamela Geller. And do you remember about how many people she had on her security team? I don't know the exact number, three or four probably. I 11 only met one, which was kind of the supervisor of her group. And what about the speaker? He had three or four people with him. And I had -- I 15 didn't really visit with them, but I had seen them. 16 Do you recall his name by chance? 17 Wilder, I believe, was his last name. I can't recall what his first name was. 18 And where was he from, if you know. 19 I don't recall. It was in Europe. I don't recall which country it was. 21 Was he there to speak at the Draw Muhammad event that you 23 were talking about? Yes. He was.

Did there come a point during the day that you took a

```
1
      break?
 2
          Just briefly. It was very late in the day. I left my
      post -- I called some other officers to take my place at my
 3
 4
      post briefly while I went up to the building itself and I took
 5
      a rest room break.
 6
          And did you come back to your post immediately after that?
 7
      Α
          I did.
          And was somebody at your post in your place while you were
 8
 9
      qone?
10
          They were, yes, sir.
      Α
11
          Was that right before the event came to a close?
      Q
12
      Α
          Yes.
          And were you at your post when the event itself came to a
13
14
      close?
15
          While I was on my -- taking a quick bathroom break, I
      heard on the radio somebody say, quote, it looks like it just
16
17
      ended. And that's when I immediately returned to my post and
      relieved the officers that had relieved me and then I was back
18
      on my post.
19
          Did you see people starting to leave the event after that?
20
          I didn't see -- from my vantage point, I couldn't see the
21
22
      entrance into the building itself until they would have had to
23
      have gotten quite a ways away from the building before I could
24
      really see them in my line of sight. So I personally didn't
25
      see a lot of people leaving the building.
```

As this was all happening, did something unusual happen in 1 2 the street in front of you? 3 Α Yes, sir. Can you describe in your own words what happened? 5 Well sir, I was standing in the driveway area. 6 driveway is quite wide. I had a number of tall cones, three 7 or four feet tall, that were blocking the entrance to the 8 driveway. My assignment was to only allow a certain group of people into that west entrance and it was very specific. So 9 10 everybody else was to enter further down from where I was 11 posted. 12 I had most of the entrance blocked with these tall cones. My car was parked kind of parallel with these --13 14 almost parallel with these cones inside the driveway in the 15 parking area pretty close to the cones. 16 And there was about -- I had moved about three of 17 them that left an opening on the left side of the driveway if you were facing the street wide enough for about a lane of 18 traffic where a car could drive through there, if necessary, 19 to allow somebody in or to allow somebody out. And I was 20 standing kind of in that open part of the driveway. 21 22 While I was standing there, a small black car pulls up kind of rapidly and pulls partially into the driveway, 23 24 parallel to the cones. 25 And I'm not -- obviously, it got my attention because

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that's not where somebody could park and so on. And the fact that it pulled up kind of rapidly kind of got my attention. looked at the -- I happened to notice that the vehicle had out-of-state license plates on it, which was not a huge concern, but it was just something I happened to notice. And as the vehicle came to a stop and I was watching, both the passenger door and the driver's door immediately opened. Let me stop you there for a moment. Did you have someone else with you on the scene? Yes, sir. GISD, Garland Independent School District, has Α a security force. And one of their security officers, Bruce Joiner, had been stationed at the same location with me all day and he was standing to my left. There was a tree kind of to the left of us that was providing shade. He was to my left and a little behind me. And he was standing there when the car drove up. Could you see Joiner between you and the car at the point when the car pulled up? He was -- I was -- he was behind me and to my left. The car was to my right. Okay. And then what happened? Well, as soon as both doors opened, the passenger and the driver both exited the vehicle and I had a clearer view of the

passenger. And as the passenger exited the vehicle, I could

```
1
      tell that he was -- he was holding something.
      immediately recognized that he was exiting the vehicle with
 2
      some type of rifle, an assault rifle.
 3
               When I recognized what that was, I immediately drew
 5
      my pistol, my service pistol --
          What caliber is your service pistol?
 6
      Q
          It's a .45 caliber Glock.
 7
      Α
          And is it a semiautomatic weapon?
 8
          It is.
 9
     Α
10
          How many rounds did you have in your magazine for that
11
     pistol?
12
          The magazine holds 13 rounds and I had one round in my
13
      chamber.
14
          Okay. Go on.
15
          So, when I recognized he was exiting the vehicle with a
      rifle, I immediately took my service revolver, my service
16
17
      pistol out of my holster, and engaged the passenger. I fired
      several rounds at him; three or four, maybe as many as five.
18
               And he fell to the ground. Kind of -- he had moved
19
      from the -- from where he had gotten out of the car toward the
20
      back of the car, but he fell to the ground. And his rifle
21
22
      came out of his hand but was still in close proximity to him.
23
      But he appeared to be at least temporarily incapacitated at
24
      that time.
25
               So once I saw that he went down and that, you know,
```

1 appeared to be incapacitated at least temporarily, I directed 2 my attention toward the driver. And I was able to acquire the driver coming around the back of the car. 3 What was the driver doing at that point? 5 He had a -- he had a rifle in his hands, both hands. 6 had the rifle up. And I can't -- I can't testify as to 7 whether he was firing the rifle at that moment or not, but I 8 heard a muffled -- what sounded like muffled automatic weapon fire. So I'm assuming he was firing the weapon at that time. 9 10 And I was able to acquire him. I fired three or four 11 rounds in his direction and he fell to the ground as well in 12 similar fashion to as what happened to the passenger. He 13 seemed to be at least temporarily incapacitated as well. 14 I redirected my attention to the passenger and he was 15 moving around. I had concerns that he was able to retrieve 16 his rifle and I fired several more rounds in his direction. 17 He seemed to fall again, meaning he hadn't gotten up, but he at least fell and became more still as though he had 18 become, once again, incapacitated, at least temporarily. 19 So once again, I redirected my attention back to the 20 driver, still concerns about him being armed with an automatic 21 or semi-automatic rifle. I fired -- he was still moving 22 23 around. I fired several more rounds at him. And he kind of 24 fell and seemed to be incapacitated once again. 25 When I fired the last round that I fired at the

1 driver on the second time was -- was the last round in my gun. 2 My slide locked back, which is an indication the weapon is empty. 3 4 I immediately dropped my magazine and did what we 5 would call a "tactical reload." It's a very rapid reload. 6 Readied my gun to fire some more rounds. And I started to 7 approach the passenger because he was still moving around. 8 His hands were -- he was clutching kind of up toward his chest and throat area. 9 10 Was there a concern about what he might be doing by clutching around his chest and his throat area? 11 12 Yes, sir, there was a couple of concerns. 13 One was that he may have a weapon, another weapon or 14 that he may have some kind of an explosive device or a 15 triggering device. 16 Both of the occupants of the vehicle seemed to be 17 wearing some type of tactical vests and kind of backpacks. 18 didn't know if there may be some kind of an explosive device in one of those -- in their garment or in their car or what. 19 20 So my greatest concern was that he was trying to pull a pin on a grenade or touch a button or maybe retrieve another 21 22 weapon. 23 As I was starting to approach him, that's when the 24 other officers had arrived and got my attention. And I

retreated from that position to a position of cover behind my

25

```
1
      vehicle.
 2
          What happened after you retreated to the position of cover
      behind your vehicle?
 3
          We had SWAT team members that were there at the scene that
 5
      had been assigned. They had arrived. They have an armored
 6
      personnel vehicle that arrived.
          Is that vehicle called a Bear Cat?
 7
          Yes, sir. We call it -- it's manufactured by Lenco. It's
 8
      their Bear Cat model.
 9
10
          Okay.
      Q
          Those officers then kind of took it from there. I was
11
12
      still up front and then I was moved behind the -- to a safe
13
     position behind the Bear Cat.
14
          All right. I'm going to pause you for a moment there.
15
               I would like to direct your attention to what has
      been marked for identification as Exhibit No. 2. Do you
16
17
      recognize that, sir?
          Yes, sir, I do.
18
     Α
          And can you tell us what that is?
19
          Well, that is the west entrance to the Curtis Culwell
20
      Center. You can see the vehicle that is at the bottom of the
21
22
     picture is my vehicle. It is -- that was where it was
23
     positioned kind of parallel to those cones. Those are the
24
      tall cones I was speaking about earlier.
25
               And you can see there's one of them moved over to the
```

```
1
      right side, the other one moved over to the left, that left
 2
      the -- kind of one lane entrance to the driveway open.
          Looking at the photo, can you tell from where that photo
 3
      was shot?
 5
          That was some type of an aerial photo. I'm not sure where
 6
      that photo was taken from.
 7
          Does it fairly and accurately depict the scene as it
      appeared that night, including the positions of the two people
 8
      that got out of the vehicle and your vehicle and the cones
 9
10
      after the shooting took place?
11
          Yes, sir, it does.
      Α
12
               MR. KOEHLER: Move to admit Exhibit 2 and publish.
               MR. MAYNARD: No objection.
13
               THE COURT: Two is admitted.
14
15
          (Exhibit No. 2 admitted in evidence.)
      BY MR. KOEHLER:
16
          Can you show us in the video where your car is --
17
               And you have a touch screen next to you. You can
18
      just place a little dot on your car. Touch where your car is
19
      and it will light up.
20
          This is my car here. (Indicating)
21
      Α
22
      Q
          Okay. Where is the suspect vehicle?
23
      Α
          That vehicle there.
24
          And can you circle first the passenger.
      Q
25
          I believe this is the passenger.
      Α
```

1 Okay. And I'm going to clear that and have you circle the 2 driver, please. That would be the driver. (Indicating) 3 Α Looking at your car, there's an object in front of your 4 5 car. Can you tell the jury what that is? That's a police motorcycle. 6 Α 7 And over to the right end of the picture, do you see an object on the ground in front of the suspect vehicle? Do you 8 know what that is from the picture? 9 10 Is it the extreme right? Is that what you're talking 11 about? 12 The far right. Yeah. I don't know what that is. 13 Α Okay. Thank you. I'm going to go to Exhibit 3 now. 14 Q 15 In general terms, can you tell us what Exhibit 3 is? This is an aerial-type photograph of the suspect vehicle 16 17 and the two occupants of the suspect vehicle. In this photograph is this a closer or further-out view of 18 what we just saw a moment ago? 19 That would be a closer view of what we saw a moment ago. 20 And does it likewise fairly and accurately depict the 21 22 scene? 23 Α It does. 24 MR. KOEHLER: Move to admit and publish Exhibit 3. 25 MR. MAYNARD: No objection.

```
1
               THE COURT: Three is admitted.
 2
          (Exhibit No. 3 admitted in evidence.)
 3
      BY MR. KOEHLER:
          Looking now at Exhibit No. 3, are you able to identify the
 5
      weapons that the two individuals had?
 6
          I can see --
 7
               THE COURT: You mean tell us what they are as opposed
      to identify what they are specifically?
 8
 9
               MR. KOEHLER: Tell us where they are in the
10
      photograph and --
11
               THE COURT: Okay.
12
               MR. KOEHLER: -- and which weapon came from which
13
     person.
14
               THE WITNESS: Should I circle them?
15
               MR. KOEHLER: Yes, please. And start with -- let me
16
      clear first. It's always good. There we go.
17
     BY MR. KOEHLER:
          Let's start with the passenger and the passenger's weapon.
18
          This would be the passenger (indicating) and this appears
19
20
      to be his weapon.
          Okay. And now the driver and the driver's weapon, please.
21
22
          This would be the driver and this would be his weapon.
23
      (Indicating)
24
          You mentioned before that there was a concern about
25
      explosive devices.
```

```
1
               Did the SWAT team -- you mentioned that the SWAT team
 2
      arrived on the scene; is that right?
      Α
          That's right.
 3
          Did they take action in light of the fact that there was
 5
      this concern?
          Yes, they did.
 6
      Α
 7
          Can you please describe that for the jury.
          Once the -- once the Bear Cat had arrived, we had a -- one
 8
      of the SWAT personnel, because of the concerns about the
 9
10
      potential of detonating some type of explosive device, the
11
      decision was made that two lethal headshots would be taken to
12
      be sure that both of those suspects would not be able to
13
      continue to try and detonate any explosive device or any
14
      remote device if one existed.
15
          I want to back you up a little bit.
               When you first saw the passenger come out of the car
16
17
      with the gun, did you see him begin to raise the gun before
      you fired?
18
          I did.
19
      Α
          Could you tell by the way he was holding his gun whether
20
      he was attempting to shoot from the hip or from the shoulder?
21
22
      Α
          It was on its way up. He was probably ultimately going to
      end up at the shoulder, but I don't think he ever got that far
23
24
      up.
25
          Okay. And then what about the driver?
      Q
```

```
1
      Α
          The driver appeared to be shooting from the shoulder.
 2
          And when they began shooting, were they standing fully
      upright or were they still in any kind of a crouched position?
 3
 4
          The passenger was more crouched as he was exiting the
 5
               He had to kind of swing the barrel of the rifle
 6
      around to get it out of the vehicle. When I acquired the
 7
      driver, he was in a more upright position.
          And were they moving or standing still at that point?
 8
          They were moving.
 9
      Α
10
          Were you alerted -- were you aware through your time there
      at the event approximately how many people were at the event?
11
12
      Α
          It's my understanding there was a couple hundred people.
13
          After the two suspects were neutralized, was there still a
14
      concern about potential explosives?
15
     Α
          Yes.
16
          And can you explain what that concern was?
17
          Well, we were unaware or uncertain if they were wearing
      some kind of explosive device, may have had an explosive
18
      device in a backpack or some pouch. They were wearing
19
      military-type load-bearing vests that had extra magazines for
20
      their weapons and so on.
21
22
               We didn't know if any of those pouches may have
23
      contained some kind of explosive device. And on a grander
24
      scale, we were concerned about the vehicle that was there,
25
      whether there may be -- whether inside the vehicle or in the
```

```
1
      trunk or somewhere else in the vehicle might be an even larger
 2
      explosive device that could be remotely detonated.
 3
          Did a unit of the Garland Police Department respond to
      address those concerns?
 5
          Yes. Our Bond Unit did respond.
          And did you see them respond?
 6
 7
     Α
          No.
          Were you already away from the scene by then?
 8
     Α
 9
          Yes.
10
               MR. KOEHLER: If I could have a moment?
11
               At this time I have no further questions for the
12
      witness, Your Honor.
13
               THE COURT: Mr. Maynard, cross-examination.
                            CROSS EXAMINATION
14
15
     BY MR. MAYNARD:
16
          Officer Stevens, can you describe how the passenger looked
17
      when he got out of the vehicle? What did his facial features
      look like?
18
          I don't recall looking directly at his face. I think my
19
      attention kind of zeroed in on the fact that he had a weapon
20
      in his hand.
21
22
          That was enough. Okay.
23
               Did you get a look at the driver of the vehicle, his
24
      face, before you discharged your weapon at him?
25
     Α
          Not that I -- not that I recall. I may have. But I don't
```

1 have a recollection of facial features or any of those kind of 2 things. 3 Once again, I think my attention was really directed 4 more toward the center of mass, which is a training thing. That's what we're trained to do. I think at that point under 5 6 the circumstances, my training kicked in and I did what I was 7 trained to do. And it looked like the driver is -- I don't know -- ten or 8 eleven feet away from the back of the car. Can you tell me 9 10 what he was doing? Once he exited the vehicle, he moved toward the back of 11 12 the car and continued moving in that direction. And 13 ultimately, that's where he fell. He may have moved on the 14 ground slightly, you know, a little bit after the fact, but I 15 know that he had gotten around behind the back of the vehicle 16 pretty rapidly. 17 But from the pictures that we saw, it doesn't look like he was crouching down behind the vehicle do get cover. Did he 18 ever do that? 19 Not that I was aware of. 20 Okay. And give us an idea of how long this encounter 21 22 lasted. Ten seconds? Fifteen seconds? 23 Α Probably no more than fifteen seconds. 24 Do you have any military training? Q 25 Α No, sir.

```
1
          Okay. Did it look like either one of these guys had any
 2
      training in military or use of a weapon of this nature?
          I didn't have a long enough time to review their skills.
 3
      Α
          Okay. You just took care of business?
 5
          I detected the threat, not only to myself and my fellow
 6
      officers, but everybody there and, you know, I did what -- you
 7
      know, luckily I was able to rely on my training and did what I
 8
      had to do.
               MR. MAYNARD: Okay. No questions.
 9
10
               THE COURT: Anything on redirect, Mr. Koehler?
11
                          REDIRECT EXAMINATION
12
      BY MR. KOEHLER:
          You mentioned your training and you responded using your
13
14
      training. Can you describe a little bit the amount of
15
      training that you had?
16
          Well, as beginning in the Police Academy, we have a
17
      firearms training course that we have to complete and so on.
      Of course, that was many long years ago for me.
18
               But each year, each of us, each police officer in the
19
      City of Garland, State of Texas, is required to qualify with
20
      their weapon. It's a -- you have to show a certain
21
22
      proficiency to be able to use your weapon effectively and
23
      safely. Like I said, you have to qualify twice a year.
24
               And as long as -- and if you don't pass this
25
      qualification, then you'll be receiving more training, extra
```

1 training, and another opportunity to qualify. If you can't 2 qualify with the weapon, then you will be disqualified as a police officer. 3 During my career I have had a number of occasions to 5 be able to attend additional firearms training that's been 6 provided by the City. And so, in addition to just the 7 qualifying course, which is, you know, still training but it's more of a qualification than training, I have had an 8 opportunity to do some other firearms training throughout my 9 10 career. 11 As part of your training, do they -- you mentioned that 12 you have to repeat this on a regular basis. Is there a reason they have you go back and requalify every year and so on? 13 14 Well, it's to -- to assure that you still maintain and can 15 exhibit competence with your weapon that you can use it safely 16 and effectively in your defense or defense of somebody else. 17 It's to identify maybe training needs and those kind of things as well. 18 Would your skill stay as sharp without that training? 19 No. It's like most any other skill. Usually the more you 20 practice, the better you are; the less you practice, then the 21 22 less proficient you are. 23 Does your training include firearms maintenance? 24 Part of the -- once we -- when we go to the range and 25 fire, we do have a cleaning -- several cleaning stations

```
1
      there. We are required to clean our weapons.
 2
               On some occasions, our range master, who has got
 3
      qunsmithing qualifications, will not only field strip our
      weapons -- and "field strip" meaning take it down to some more
 4
 5
      basic components, take the slide off and the barrel out, so
 6
      that we can more adequately clean it.
 7
               The range master will actually take it apart even
 8
      further and inspect some of the more intricate parts of the
      weapon to being sure that it's working correctly and
 9
10
      serviceable.
11
          Is field stripping part of the day-to-day cleaning and
12
      operation of the firearm?
13
               MR. MAYNARD: Objection, Your Honor. Relevancy to
14
      the evidence.
15
               THE COURT: Sustained.
               MR. KOEHLER: No further questions.
16
17
               THE COURT: May this witness be excused?
               MR. KOEHLER: Yes.
18
19
               THE COURT: Any objection?
20
               MR. MAYNARD: No, Your Honor.
               THE COURT: Thank you, Officer Stevens. You may step
21
22
      down, sir, and you are excused as a witness.
23
               The government may call its next witness.
24
               MR. KOEHLER:
                             This is going to take a moment because
25
      we're going to be bringing in evidence that's being brought in
```

```
1
      securely.
               THE COURT: Is the witness -- does the witness have
 2
 3
      the evidence? Can we get the witness on the stand, sworn
 4
      and --
               MR. KOEHLER: The United States calls Brian Marlow.
 5
 6
      Start with that. It's M-A-R-L-O-W.
 7
          (Witness duly sworn.)
               THE CLERK: Please state your name for the record,
 8
      spelling your first and last name.
 9
10
               THE WITNESS: Brian Marlow. B-R-I-A-N
                                                         M-A-R-L-O-W.
11
               SPECIAL AGENT BRIAN MARLOW, WITNESS, SWORN
12
                            DIRECT EXAMINATION
13
     BY MR. KOEHLER:
14
        Good afternoon.
      0
15
          Good afternoon.
     Α
          Could you please introduce yourself to the jury.
16
17
          Special Agent Brian Marlow of the Dallas Division of the
     FBI.
18
          How long have you worked for the FBI?
19
        Since 2006.
20
     Α
          And what is your title there?
21
22
     Α
          Special Agent. My job function is Senior Team Leader of
23
     the Evidence Response Team.
24
          Before we go into your duties with that, what did you do
25
     before joining the FBI?
```

1

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

I was in the United States Army as a commissioned officer and then I also was a project engineer for various manufacturing and distribution companies. How long were you in the Army? Active duty, a little over two years, and the National Guard for a little over two years as well. 0 As part of your duties with the FBI, have you also served as a firearms instructor? I have since 2008. Α And let's talk a little bit about your duties with the Evidence Response Team. You said you're the Senior Team What does that involve? We have a team of 32 members that are on call or standby to respond to various crime scenes or search -- execute search warrants. We may execute federal, as well as we may assist state and local police as well on various searches or crime scene. And can you tell us a little bit about the training you received and the protocols you have to follow with the Evidence Response Team? Well, every one of our members, they go through a two-week course on basic collection, techniques of evidence, and that covers anything from collecting latent prints to impression evidence to all our documentations required, photography as well.

```
1
               So that's some of the basic courses, basic functions
 2
      that we do. There's also advance courses that you can take
      that are made available to us as well.
 3
          What is the purpose of all of this training for the
 5
      Evidence Response Team? Is there a goal when responding to a
      scene that this training is designed to serve?
 6
 7
          Our goal or our mission is to basically document the
      evidence -- or excuse me -- document the crime scene as it is
 8
      and collect and preserve the evidence that's there.
 9
10
          And as part of that preserving the integrity of the
      evidence?
11
12
      Α
          Yes.
          And does preserving the integrity of the evidence involve
13
14
      making sure that it remains in the same condition it was in
      when you found it?
15
16
      Α
          Yes.
          Were you on duty on May 3rd and 4th of 2015?
17
18
      Α
          I was.
          And were you called out to the scene of the Curtis Culwell
19
      Center in Garland, Texas, at some point that night on May 3rd?
20
          Yes, I was.
21
     Α
22
          Approximately, what time did you arrive at the scene?
23
          I arrived at the outskirts of the scene 10:30 p.m. on the
24
      3rd of May. I didn't come onto the scene until about 4:15
25
      a.m. on the 4th.
```

1 Q And why was that? The bomb technicians were making sure the scene was safe. 2 3 And through your time at the scene, were you aware of what they did to make the scene safe? 5 Once I came onto the scene, I did a walk-through with the 6 special agent, the bomb technician, and he explained to me 7 that they used one of their tools to mitigate any explosive 8 devices that were in the car. They also mitigated various bags to make sure that there was no explosive devices there as 9 10 well. 11 When you did the walk-through on the scene, was evidence 12 laying on the street? 13 It was scattered throughout. 14 And I'm going to show you Exhibits 2 and 3 which are in 15 evidence. Let's start with Exhibit No. 3. 16 THE COURT: It's upside down. 17 MR. KOEHLER: I just noticed that myself. Thank you. 18 There you go. BY MR. KOEHLER: 19 Looking at that, was that -- in that photo is there 20 evidence laying on the street that was there the next day when 21 22 you came through the crime scene? 23 Α Some of it, but there was a lot more --24 Q Okay. 25 -- once I came on the scene. Α

1 And having looked at that and having looked at the scene 2 the next day, could you infer where that evidence would have had to have come from? 3 4 From the bomb technicians mitigating the car and the bags 5 from explosive threat. If I could go only to the witness's monitor, please. 6 7 I'm about to show you two photographs marked as Exhibit 75. This is page 1. 8 Agent Marlow, do you recognize Exhibit 75? 9 Yes. It's one of the photographs we took on the scene. 10 Α 11 I'm going to show you page 2. Do you recognize that as 12 well? Yes. That's also part of the scene. It's kind of the 13 north side of the road. 14 15 And do these photographs depict daylight or nighttime hours? 16 17 It was daylight. Α So do you know when these photos were taken approximately? 18 Q I would say sometime in the morning. 19 Α On which day? 20 Q On May 4th. 21 Α 22 Do these photos fairly and accurately depict the scene as 23 it looked when you arrived? 24 Α Yes. 25 MR. KOEHLER: Move to admit Exhibit 75 and going back

```
1
      to page 1.
 2
               THE COURT: Any objection?
 3
               MR. MAYNARD: No.
               THE COURT: 75 is admitted.
 5
          (Exhibit No. 75 admitted in evidence.)
      BY MR. KOEHLER:
 6
 7
          Looking at the trunk of that car --
               THE COURT: And it's just two, correct? No. 75?
 8
 9
               MR. KOEHLER: Two pages, yes.
10
      BY MR. KOEHLER:
          Looking at the trunk of the car, can you tell us about the
11
12
      condition of the back end of that car at that point?
13
          It's -- I mean it's not in its normal state. I mean it's
14
      blown -- split apart, I guess.
15
          Something -- would something require a great deal of force
      to have done that?
16
17
      Α
          Yes.
               THE COURT: So your understanding was the bomb
18
      technicians did that?
19
20
               THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.
      BY MR. KOEHLER:
21
22
          Can you tell us in page 2 of the exhibit where that is in
23
      relation to the car in the first page of the exhibit?
24
          The black Chevrolet is, I quess, off to the right of the
25
      photo, just outside the edge of the right edge of the photo.
```

```
1
      Q
          So page 2 is left side and page one is the right side?
 2
      Α
          Yes.
          Can you give the jurors an idea, just generally speaking,
 3
      of the approximate size of the debris field that you were
 5
      dealing with with the evidence?
          The center part of it was the intersection between the
 6
 7
      entrance to the parking lot, to the west parking lot, and the
      four lane road, Naaman Forest Boulevard. That was the center
 8
      part of it. But we had debris in the parking lot itself, you
 9
10
      know, some fragments. It was a pretty large field and it was
11
     pretty scattered.
12
          From looking at the items that you found in the street and
      the items that you found near the car, could you tell which
13
14
      items, other than the two bodies and the two firearms next to
15
      the bodies, where the rest of those materials came from,
16
      whether they came from the people themselves or from the
17
      inside of the car?
          You mean originally before the bomb technicians?
18
          Correct.
19
      0
20
      Α
          No.
          So did you treat this crime scene as being, for lack of a
21
22
      better term, "pristine" at that point in time?
23
               But we -- I mean, we process the scene as we find it.
24
      So whatever the scene looks like when we get on the scene,
25
      that's how we -- that's how we document it.
```

1 At the same time, did you know whether the scene was 2 identical to what it was before the bomb techs acted on the 3 car? Based on the discussions with the bomb tech, no, it was 5 not. 6 And so among the objects that you gathered on the scene 7 were there shell casings? Yes. 8 Α Was there ammunition? 9 10 Yes. Α And when you arrived at the scene, were you able to tell 11 12 which shell casings might have come from the firearms that 13 were there on the scene versus having come from inside the 14 car? 15 No. Α I want to direct your attention to the two people that 16 17 were there at the scene laying on the ground. Did your team examine them? 18 We did. 19 Α Were both individuals alive or deceased at that point? 20 They were deceased at that time. 21 Α 22 Did you find weapons and ammunition either on their bodies 23 or in the immediate proximity of their bodies? 24 Α We did. 25 All right. I'm going to start with Exhibit No. 3 --Q

```
1
      excuse me -- not No. 3. No. 5. I'm actually going to change
 2
      that. I'm going to go to No. 7 first.
 3
               May the agent approach the witness, Your Honor?
               THE COURT: Yes. And request is always required, but
 4
 5
      you may.
               Is it sealed?
 6
 7
               MR. KOEHLER: It is sealed and -- well, the box is
     not sealed.
 8
 9
               THE COURT: Okay. That's what I wanted to know
10
     because I was going to offer scissors.
11
               MR. KOEHLER: Oh, thank you.
12
               THE COURT: So tell us what's in the box.
13
               THE WITNESS: This is the weapon that was located
14
      near Mr. Soofi. It was an Elk River Tool and Die, AK74-type
15
     weapon.
16
     BY MR. KOEHLER:
17
          Do you know what the caliber of that weapon is, the size
     of the ammunition it took?
18
          5.45 by 39 millimeter.
19
     Α
          Was there a little confusion about that on the scene when
20
      the agents first arrived at the scene?
21
22
     Α
          Yes.
23
          Does that AK-74 weapon resemble another type of weapon
24
     that's very similar?
25
          It shoots a similar-type round as an AK-47.
     Α
```

```
1
          So the two types -- or things that can sometimes be
 2
      confused with each other?
     Α
          Yes.
 3
          Is Exhibit 7 in substantially the same condition it was
 5
      when it was found at the scene on May 3rd and 4th of 2015?
     Α
          Yes.
 6
 7
               MR. KOEHLER: Move to admit Exhibit 7.
               MR. MAYNARD: No objection.
 8
               THE COURT: Seven is admitted.
 9
10
          (Exhibit No. 7 admitted in evidence.)
11
               THE COURT:
                           Could you please tell the jury what you
12
      have done to make the weapon safe so that it cannot be fired?
13
               THE WITNESS: We put wire ties to keep the action
14
      open so it doesn't close -- actually, we emptied it from any
15
      ammunition and then we locked it open so it won't close on
16
      them.
17
               THE COURT: Have you also removed the magazine?
18
               THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.
19
               MR. KOEHLER:
                             That was my next question.
20
               THE COURT: Thank you. Please continue, Mr. Koehler.
     BY MR. KOEHLER:
21
22
          So you have made the weapon safe; is that correct?
23
     Α
          Yes.
24
               MR. KOEHLER: At this time, if I may borrow the
25
      Court's scissors to remove the weapon in the box?
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1
               THE COURT:
                           Sure.
                                  It's already removed. Okay.
                                                                 It's
 2
      not tied down. So what do you want the witness to do?
 3
      BY MR. KOEHLER:
          I would like to have the case agent hold the weapon
 5
      vertically to show it to the jury.
 6
               THE COURT:
                           That's fine. They both have gloves on,
 7
      so either one of them can do it.
          (Exhibit No. 7 being displayed to the jury.)
 8
               MR. KOEHLER: If you would please return the box and
 9
10
      then we'll go to Exhibit No. 8. And may I have the case agent
11
      approach the witness with Exhibit 8, Your Honor?
12
               THE COURT: Yes. And we'll recess after we get
13
      Exhibit 8 described and possibly admitted.
14
     BY MR. KOEHLER:
15
          Agent Marlow, do you recognize Exhibit No. 8?
16
          I do.
      Α
17
          Can you tell the Court and the jury what that is?
          This is the magazine and the ammunition that was found
18
      within the magazine that was inserted into the Elk River
19
20
     AK-type 74.
          How many rounds of ammunition were in the magazine in the
21
22
     gun?
23
          73 is what my memory serves me.
     Α
24
          And is the ammunition and the magazine, with the exception
      of the ammunition having been removed and processed, in
25
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1
      substantially the same condition it was when it was found on
 2
      May 3rd and 4 of 2015?
          Yes.
                That is correct.
 3
      Α
               MR. KOEHLER: Move to admit Exhibit 8.
 5
               MR. MAYNARD: No objection.
               THE COURT: Eight is admitted.
 6
 7
          (Exhibit No. 8 admitted in evidence.)
      BY MR. KOEHLER:
 8
          Looking at the magazine itself please, does it have any
 9
10
      indication on it what its capacity is?
          Yes, it does.
11
      Α
12
          What is its capacity?
          95 rounds.
13
      Α
14
               MR. KOEHLER: If I could have the case agent display
15
      the magazine and the ammunition for the jury?
               THE COURT: He may.
16
17
               MR. KOEHLER: Just one at a time is fine.
          (Exhibit No. 8 being displayed to the jury.)
18
               THE COURT: Any more questions about 8?
19
               MR. KOEHLER: No, Your Honor, not at this time.
20
               THE COURT: Then we will recess for the day.
21
22
               Sir, you may step down.
23
               Ladies and gentlemen, we are going to recess until
24
      nine o'clock tomorrow morning. I want to remind you again of
25
      the admonition that you are not to discuss the case among
```

yourselves or with anyone else or form any conclusions about the case until you have heard all the evidence.

Remember that the only thing that you can tell people is that you have been selected to sit on a jury, the case may last up to five weeks, and you can't tell them anything else about the trial until it is over.

Also, you may have heard things said today, seen people's names on slides, heard different terminology.

If you want to know any more about it, you have to find out about it here in this courtroom. You cannot use the Internet or any other reference material to try to learn anything about any of the people that may be involved in the case, talked about during the case, any of the terms that were used, any of the organizations that were or may be mentioned in the future.

If there is something you're curious about, ask me in writing. I will talk to the lawyers about it and we will see if we can get you the answer or at least explain to you why we cannot.

And so with that further admonition, let me excuse the jury at this time and we will see you tomorrow morning at 9:00 a.m. Just leave your notebooks in your seats. We'll collect them and then we'll redistribute them in the morning.

(Open court, no jury present at 4:25 p.m.)

THE COURT: Please sit down. I have two things. I

1 didn't know if you have any. 2 The two things are, first, I didn't mention -- you can go ahead and step down, sir. I did not mention the 3 4 photographs yet because I wanted to doublecheck and make sure 5 we were going to do that and at least our -- at least the two 6 or three witnesses that we now had have consented to it. 7 MR. KOEHLER: Thank you for bringing that up, because at first I didn't know what you meant by "photographs" and we 8 had that flagged for you. 9 10 The FBI has declined to have their employees 11 photographed, but otherwise, we will be asking our witnesses 12 to consent to that. 13 THE COURT: Okay. And that's -- and so did the two 14 individuals from Garland agree to be photographed? 15 MS. BROOK: I don't think they have yet been asked but we will take care of that before they depart today. 16 17 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Joiner and Officer Stevens. MS. BROOK: 18 Okay. THE COURT: Okay. And I wanted to make -- I'm going 19 to let the jury know that it's voluntary, but I didn't want to 20 talk to them about it until I was sure we were actually going 21 22 to have some. 23 MR. KOEHLER: I have a feeling because of the nature 24 of their actions in the case, that they would probably like to 25 be sure that their photographs will be collected from everyone

1 and destroyed afterward. 2 THE COURT: They will be. In fact, if you could three-hole punch them, that would be nice. If you can't, we 3 4 can do it. 5 MR. KOEHLER: We will. 6 THE COURT: And we will have them put them in their 7 notebooks and then I will tell them that we're going to collect them -- they can't take them home. We'll collect them 8 with their notebooks long with their notes at the end. 9 10 Go ahead. Ms. Brook? 11 MS. BROOK: Just briefly as a corollary. Is it 12 possible, Your Honor, to admonish the jury not to take any photographs of the photographs with their phones or anything 13 14 like that. That might alleviate some anxiety. 15 THE COURT: I will try to remember to tell them that but please remind me. 16 17 The second thing that I wanted to mention. I thought I went over this with counsel. Mr. Koehler, when you asked if 18 we could take a short break so that you could discuss 19 something about an exhibit with Mr. Maynard and I said no. 20 First of all, when you have 16 jurors, there are no 21 22 short breaks. Once you let 16 jurors leave the courtroom and 23 they start using the rest room, there is no such thing as a 24 break less than 20 minutes and we're lucky if we can get them

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all situated for that.

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But secondly, when I tell the jury that we're going to be taking evidence from nine o'clock in the morning to 4:30 in the afternoon with a break in the morning, a break in the afternoon and a lunch break, I really mean it. We're not going to take any other breaks unless something unexpected happens. And so far nothing unexpected has happened, so I expect that if there are things that we need to discuss, that we do it at 4:30, we do it before 9:00 a.m., we shorten our 15 or 20-minute break in the morning or in the afternoon or we shorten our lunch break so that the jury is hearing evidence during the time that I promised them that they would be hearing evidence rather than wondering why we're taking so long to do whatever it is that we're doing. That was my two things. Anything else, Mr. Koehler? MR. KOEHLER: No, Your Honor. And I apologize for There was an issue about videos that we wanted to be certain that the defense had actually seen. Because when we gave them the video in discovery, there was an awful lot of it and we wanted to make sure they had seen it. THE COURT: So the video from Garland? Is that what you want to show of the crime --MR. KOEHLER: Yes. THE COURT: -- of the scene.

MR. KOEHLER:

It's a motorcycle video that Officer

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1
      Orman -- and the defense graciously has offered to stipulate
 2
      foundationally for these, which is why we're going through the
      ERT supervisor rather than parading 25 witnesses from the ERT
 3
 4
      before you.
 5
               THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Maynard.
 6
               MR. MAYNARD: You're more than welcome.
 7
               THE COURT: Although foundational testimony is very,
      very riveting.
 8
 9
               MR. KOEHLER: We have found the same.
10
               Anyway, back to these two videos. So one of them is
11
      the video from the camera that is mounted on Officer Orman's
12
      motorcycle. Officer Orman is not going to come testify for
13
      five minutes to lay foundation and fly six hours to do that
14
      and we're grateful to the defense attorneys for that
15
      agreement.
               And the same thing is true for another officer,
16
17
      Officer Mittendorf.
               Officer Orman pulls up to the scene right as Officer
18
      Stevens is standing over the two and getting ready to back
19
      away. And we see him back away off of the video. And then
20
      the second video is Officer Mittendorf's car. And the scene
21
22
      is a little bit darker, but you see him pull up and you hear
23
      the last two shots that are fired in that video.
24
               THE COURT: The ones that the SWAT team did?
25
               MR. KOEHLER:
                             Yes.
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1	THE COURT: Okay.
2	MR. KOEHLER: And there is a call out on the radio
3	that you hear that there is an officer I believe they say
4	there's two officers down because they don't realize that
5	Joiner is not a police officer.
6	THE COURT: Okay. Anything else, Mr. Maynard, before
7	we see you tomorrow morning at 9:00?
8	MR. MAYNARD: No, Your Honor.
9	THE COURT: Okay. Court is in recess until nine
10	o'clock tomorrow morning.
11	(Proceedings adjourned at 4:31 p.m.)
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2	CERTIFICATE
3	
4	I, ELIZABETH A. LEMKE, do hereby certify that I am
5	duly appointed and qualified to act as Official Court Reporter
6	for the United States District Court for the District of
7	Arizona.
8	I FURTHER CERTIFY that the foregoing pages constitute
9	a full, true, and accurate transcript of all of that portion
10	of the proceedings contained herein, had in the above-entitled
11	cause on the date specified therein, and that said transcript
12	was prepared under my direction and control.
13	DATED at Phoenix, Arizona, this 1st day of August,
14	2016.
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	s/Elizabeth A. Lemke ELIZABETH A. LEMKE, RDR, CRR, CPE
20	BEIZADEIN A. BEMRE, ROR, CRR, CIE
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	